SPECIAL EXTRA

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 3 lines, 20 words, 2/6; each additional line of 7 words, 2d.

ROLL OF HONOUR
IN MEMORIAM.

JACOB—Seventh Anniversary—In loving memory of James Jacob, Royal Irish Regiment, Ragnagow town, Co. Carlow, who died of wounds at St. Eloi, France, February 11th, 1915. Sacred Heart of Jesus, have mercy on his soul. Inserted by his loving parents, brothers, and sisters.

BIRTHS.

COLVILL—February 8, 1922, at Southsea, the wife of Lieutenant J. C. Colvill, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Rapid, of a daughter.

RYAN—February 4, 1922, at Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny, the wife of Thomas B. Ryan, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KINGHAN and BALL—January 30, 1922, at St. James's, London, by the Rev. C. J. Jephson, Major R. W. Kinghan, M.C., second son of the late Rev. D. P. Kinghan, Swinford, Co. Mayo, and Mrs. Kinghan, Percy place, Dublin, to Alice Ball, widow of the late C. F. Ball, Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, and youngest daughter of the late T. J. Lane Melville, Dublin.

DEATHS.

BERMINGHAM—February 10, 1922, at the residence of her son, 32 Harcourt st., Mrs. Anne Bermingham, late of Rathmines Park, mother of F. J., M. J., and E. J. Bermingham. R.I.P. Funeral from Catholic University Church, St. Stephen's Green, to Glasnevin Cemetery, 9.30 o'clock, Monday morning.

GOWAN—February 10, 1922, at 13 Bloomfield av., South Circular rd., Dublin, Susan Grace, widow of the late John Gowan, and eldest surviving daughter of the late George Sweeny, at an advanced age. Funeral private.

DUFFY—February 10, 1922, at Harold's Cross Hospice, Dublin, Bridget, dearly-beloved daughter of Patrick and Mary Duffy, Dormstown, Navan, to the inexpressible grief of her sorrowing father, mother, brothers, and sisters. Funeral will leave Hospice at 12 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday), by road, to family burial ground, Ardbracken.

DUNNE—February 9, 1922, at the Carmelite Convent, Hampton, Dromcondra, Sister Mary Clare of the Blessed Sacrament, in the 40th year of her religious profession, daughter of the late John Dunne, Ballycallan, Kilkenny. R.I.P. Office and High Mass (this Saturday) morning at 11 o'clock.

HEWETSON—February 9, 1922, at Queen st., Clonmel, suddenly, Elizabeth (Bessie), wife of the late Dr. M. J. Hewetson, Clonmel, and second daughter of George Jackson, Esq., Laurel Hill House, Roscrea. "So He giveth His beloved sleep."

HIFLE—February 6, 1922, at Trafalgar st., Tralee, the dearly-beloved daughter of A. Hifle. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

JENNINGS—February 9, 1922, at 129 Ireland Bridge, Dublin, Prudence (Gertie) Jennings, daughter of the late John and Anna Jennings. Deeply regretted by Friends. Funeral at Mount Jerome, 11.30 o'clock, this (Saturday) morning.

KEMP—January 26, 1922, at Drumalt, Arva, Richard Kemp, aged 86.

LINDSAY—February 8, 1922, at Long Beach, California, Samuel Paul Maylor Lindsay, youngest son of the late Samuel Paul Lindsay, of Marzville, and Lind House, Co. Cork. Deeply mourned. (By cable.)

Thiarmaiod—Feabhra 10, 1922, ag a h-aireadh, 27 Sráid Nelson, Iribéil, baincneabaí Papaigh Thiarmaiod, Cisine na Scol Náisiúnta. Socfaidh a gcuid ar an gcuirreap bláta ann. Go roghnuigh Dia trócaire uirthi.

MACALAY—February 10, 1922, at her residence, 27 Nelson st., Isabella, widow of P. T. Macaulay, Inspector National Schools. R.I.P. Funeral private. No flowers.

O'BRIEN—February 10, 1922, at a Private Nursing Home, Mary O'Brien, aged 83, widow of Timothy O'Brien, second son of the late Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bart. R.I.P. Funeral private.

STEINBELT—February 3, 1922, at 23 Bowverie square, Folkestone, J. M. Conrad Steinbelt, of the Covenanted Bengal Civil Service (retired), aged 84, son of the late Mrs. Mary Esther Close, of Kilteel, Co. Down, and grandson of the late Rev. John Palmer, of Chichester, Sussex.

TAYLOR—February 10, 1922, at 6 Auburn av., Donnybrook, Charlotte, daughter of the late Godfrey Taylor, of Ballinure Lodge, Co. Tipperary, aged 84 years. Funeral private.

WHIPPLE—At Peru, Vermont, U.S.A., in her 76th year, Annabelle Marion, widow of the late Clarence M. Whipple, Calhoun, Kentucky, U.S.A., and only surviving daughter of the late Benjamin A. Flood, St. Thomas's, Whitehurch, and 123, Northumberland rd., Dublin, Ireland.

WILSON—February 10, 1922, at his residence, Knockmarlorgan, Ballinaclash, Co. Wicklow, Thomas Francis Wilson, in his 86th year. Funeral to Donoughmore to-morrow (Sunday), 2.30 p.m.

IMPORTANT.—**As announcements for this column, if posted on Saturday, cannot reach this office in time for Monday's paper, they should be sent by telegram.**

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Daly, 22 Newgrove av., Sandymount, Dublin, wish to return their sincere thanks to all who sympathised with them in their bereavement, and trust they will accept this as a grateful acknowledgment.

The Misses Gilbert and family desire to return thanks to all friends for kind expressions of sympathy in their recent sad bereavement.

IN MEMORIAM.

HARRISON—In ever-treasured memory of my devoted and beloved little mother, C. E. P. Harrison, who entered into Life February 11th, 1919. "The Saints of the Most High possess the Kingdom for ever."

HORNER—In loving memory of Aunt (Allie), died February 11th, 1919, who is sadly missed by all.

MULHALL—In loving memory of Esther Annabella Mulhall, who passed away on the morning of February 12th, 1920, at Mahersboy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 4.

NICHOLS' 'Phone—276.
FUNERAL AND CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT, Lombard street (Westland row). Coffins, Hearses, and Every Requisite. Economy and Punctuality
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ARTISTIC Memorials.
G. D. HARRISON & CO., 33 AMIENS ST. (Monumental Sculptors) DUBLIN
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MARRIED WOMEN WAGE EARNERS—A Special Article in their defence appears to-day in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Price Two pence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTOR CYCLE ACCIDENT.
WOULD the Lady who witnessed the Collison between a Motor Cyclist and a Lady riding a bicycle at junction of Upper Leeson street and Northbrook road (near Leeson Park Church) on 21st July last kindly communicate with MATTHEW GOOD, Solicitor, 3 Dawson street, Dublin?

LANSDOWNE ROAD.—Semi-detached House for Sale, opposite Trinity College Gardens; near trams; net ground rent £25; good garden, telephone; vacant possession. Apply H. J. W. DOWNEY, LL.D., Solicitor, 118 Grafton street, Dublin.

TO-DAY'S INTERNATIONAL.
Photos. of Teams and full Descriptive Particulars. See "Irish Field," published To-day. To be had at Newsagents and on Ground.

A PROGRESSIVE DUBLIN COMPANY making very profitable development, offers £3,000 PREFERENCE SHARES (of £1 each) at par in lots to suit Subscribers. Seven per Cent. Cumulative Dividend, Free of Income Tax.
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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT.—A Dublin Firm of Accountants have an Opening for a Chartered Accountant, aged 30 to 35, who has had several years' practical experience since qualifying. Must be capable of supervising the work of others and preparing reports. Exceptional opportunity for a really capable man. Reply, with full particulars and copies of names of two referees, and stating salary required, to Box 962, Eason's Advertising Service, Sackville street, Dublin.

HARCOURT STREET BAPTIST CHAPEL.—Baptismal Service To-morrow (Sunday), at 7 p.m. Preacher—Pastor J. PEARSON HARRISON. Visitors invited.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
B. POYNTZ and CO., 105-6 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN, beg to state that they have Retired, and have Transferred their Business to E. and W. Seale, Ltd., 97-99 Grafton street, who will be in possession of all their Books, etc.
B. POYNTZ and CO. take this opportunity of thanking their numerous clients for their support in the past, and for the many letters received expressing regret on learning of their retirement. They hope that the patronage of their clients will be extended to E. and W. Seale, Ltd., who will continue to give the same careful attention to their requirements.

"TAMILESE," the Tea for FLAVOUR. Packed in ¼, ½, and lb. Packets. Ask for it.

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THE MERCHANTS' WAREHOUSING COMPANY, LIMITED, has now space available for general goods under cover and in the open at North and South Quays. The Company is also prepared to deliver and collect goods by motor lorries within a thirty miles radius of the city. Terms can be had at the offices, 11 Burgh quay, Dublin.

SMYTH BROS., 49 Great Patrick street, Belfast, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of "The Fielding" Aerated Soda Fount," and the Celebrated A 1 Belfast Mineral Water Machinery, Corking and Filling Machines, are open to consider offers for the Purchase of their Business, or consider Partnership from an energetic young Engineer. Fullest particulars on application.

ANNIE—Don't buy new gloves. Get the old ones cleaned at Darley Dye Works, Dublin.

WHICH will you have—"CAPITAL" Tea or poor tea? You can't have both!!

BUY MOUNTAIN MUTTON DIRECT.
MISS EDITHE HEATHER, Kristiannan Manor, Clifden, Connemara, supplies Best Mountain Wether Mutton at any Railway Station in Ireland at following prices:—Fore and Hind Quarters, alternately, 1/3 per lb.; Hind Quarters, 1/6 per lb.; Fore Quarters, 1/- per lb. By Parcel Post, 1½d. per lb. extra. Days of despatch—Tuesday and Thursday. Terms—Cash with order, or approved monthly account. Please order early to avoid disappointment.

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A GREAT SALE of SPONGES.—A guinea's worth for 6/9, post free; 1 bath, 2 toilets, and 1 pantry, also for 5/9, post free. 2 motor and 1 chamois; money returned if not satisfied.—The Direct Sponge and Chamois Supply Co., Ltd., 7, 8, and 9 Old Bond street, London, W. 1.

VALUABLE BOOT and SHOE BUSINESS FOR SALE as a Going Concern, 153 Phibsboro' road, 112 years established. Stock at cost price. Apply to M. GARTAN O'HARA, Solicitor, 27 South Frederick street, Dublin.

THE FUTURE OF THE CURRAGH, Racing Rules, Betting under Rules of Flapping, Punchestown Prospects. See "Irish Field," published To-day (Saturday).

MONEY.—The Highest Advances to be obtained in Dublin on Jewellery, Silver Plate, Furniture, and valuable Chattel Property of every description at the First-class Money Office, 85 MARLBOROUGH STREET, 85.

SAFETY Razor Blades re-sharpened, all makes, from 1/- doz., post extra.—Thompson, Cutler, Nassau street.

£5 CAPITAL—INCREASE OF INCOME—How £5 to open an account in London Stock Exchange Securities. How to secure a profit. For full particulars apply to Ragland and Co., Stockbrokers, 28, Andrew's House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

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GENTLEMAN, good social position, requires position Manager or Sales Manager in well-established Motor Company; 35 years' experience; excellent driver and mechanic; sound knowledge theory and design, practical experience in fitting, turning, overhauling, vulcanising, etc.; good organiser, energetic; good salary required.—"Z 2930, Manager," this office.

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NEWEST OIL COOKERS AND OVENS. Perfection, Puritan, Wickless, Primus. THOMAS HENSHAW and CO., LTD., Christchurch place.

INCOME TAX.—Claims, Super-tax, Accounts—Boarke, late Surveyor of Taxes 74 Grafton street, Dublin.

INCOME Tax Recovered. Farm Accounts, Returns and Super Tax Statements Prepared.—J. T. Wallace, Expert, 10 Nassau st., Dublin. 'Phone 1585.

IF YOU'RE LONELY and seek friends, send st. env.: Secy., 16a Cambridge st., Ldn., S.W.1.

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INCOME Tax Recovered; Farm Accounts, Returns and Super Tax Statements Prepared.—J. T. WALLACE, Expert, 10 Nassau street, Dublin. 'Phone 1585.

A. O'DRISCOLL (Late Mulready)—Ladies' and Gent.'s Tailor. Irish Tweed Suits to Measure from £5; Ladies' Costumes from £5 5/-. Cut and Finish Unsurpassed.—30 Bachelor's Walk, O'Connell Bridge.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
THE IRISH DISINFECTANTS, LTD., have Removed to more Extensive Premises at 5 USHER'S PLACE, DUBLIN ('Phone 8580), where New Power Plant has been installed to cope with the heavy demand for their well known Disinfectants—Bacilikil, Nos. 1 and 2, Lysol Irish, and Sheep Dips.

R.I.C. MEN'S FUTURE is discussed in a Special Article on page 5 of the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." On Sale to-day, price Twopence.

PACKINGCASES (DUBLIN), Ltd.,
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CALL and inspect the New Wolseley Model, with All-Weather Curtains, at BOOTH BROS., Upr. Stephen's street, DUBLIN.

ALL Ford One-Ton Models can now be supplied to order, fitted with a higher gear ratio more suitable for passenger work, light, bulky loads, etc.; also increased speed and miles per gallon.
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FORDSON TRACTORS at £120 speak for themselves. Order today.—R. W. ARCHER and CO., 65 Lr. Mount street, Dublin.

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Sedans	£310	Touring Cars	£195
Light Delivery Vans	£180	Ton Trucks	£320
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FOR SALE, exceptionally good House, best part of Rathmines road; excellent order, containing four sittingrooms, five bedrooms, dressingroom, bathroom, etc.; garage, good garden; lease 112 years, subject to rent of £31 10s. Price £3,500. Apply BENNETT, THOMPSON and McNEILL, Solicitors, 48 Dame street, Dublin.

TO MEMBERS OF THE R.I.C. retiring on pension, and others—Beautiful Small Farm of 14 acres rich land, held in fee-simple, subject to a terminable annuity, with lovely new slated Cottage residence and out-offices, to be sold by auction on Monday, March 6th, on the Premises, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m. This is one of the nicest small residential farms in Fermanagh, and within about two miles of Enniskillen.
Apply to WILSON and CO., Auctioneers, Enniskillen.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—Tobacco and Sweets, Going Concern, for Sale. Low rent, Fittings, Goodwill, and Stock, £650; only genuine buyers need apply.—43, Aungier street.

GROSVENOR SQUARE, RATHMINES, FOR SALE, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, RESIDENCE containing 8 rooms, bath, etc.; kitchen, scullery, w.c., pantries; store room, etc.; garden; all in first-class condition. Apply RICHARD STOKES and CO., 60 Dawson street, Dublin, Land Agents.

FOR SALE, with possession, 83 Grosvenor square, Rathmines, containing 8 rooms, bathroom, garden, etc., held under lease for 900 years from 1882, subject, with other premises, to £9 per annum, but indemnified as to one moiety thereof. For further particulars apply to
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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.
MISS MAUDE MARY MANSFIELD, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that Maude Mary Mansfield, late of No. 4 Garfield terrace, Rathgar, Co. Dublin, Spinster, by her Will dated the 11th September, 1916, bequeathed to the Charitable Institutions and others hereinafter named, the following Legacies:—St. Vincent's Hospital, Stephen's Green, Dublin—£40; St. Laurence's Nurses' Home, 54 Rutland square, W., Dublin—£40; the Charitable Society of 3, Vincent de Paul, 23 Upper Sackville street, Dublin, for Westland row Parish—£20; St. Anthony's Home for Catholic Servants, 14 Upper Gloucester street, Dublin—£40; the Parish Priest of Naas, Newbridge, and Curragh, Co. Kildare, and the Parish Priest of whatever parish Testatrix should die in, for the Poor of the respective parishes—£20 each. And the said Testatrix appointed George Mansfield, of Morristown, Lattin, Co. Kildare, and Francis Thunder, of Blackhall, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin, Esquires, to be the Executors of her said Will. The said Testatrix died on the 11th day of November, 1921, and the said Will was proved and Probate thereof granted to the said George Mansfield and Francis Thunder, the Executors, forth of the Principal Registry of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, King's Bench Division (Probate), on the 25th day of January, 1922.
Dated the 6th day of February, 1922.
MOORE, KEILY and LLOYD, Solicitors for said Executors, 31 Molesworth street, Dublin.
To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, and to all whom it may concern.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN SOUTHERN IRELAND,
Made in the Matter of the Estate of SUSANNA MARY LENNANE, late of 88 and 89 Lower Camden street, in the City of Dublin, Married Woman, Deceased, and in a cause "Nesbitt and McCarthy" (1921, No. 486), the creditors of the said Susanna Mary Lennane, Deceased, who died in or about the month of June, 1916, are, on or before the 11th day of March, 1922, to send by post, prepaid, to Messrs. T. T. Mecredy and Son, of 91 Merrion square, in the City of Dublin, the Solicitors for the plaintiff, the Executor of the Deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and in case of firms, the names of the partners and style and title of the firm, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and all persons claiming to be incumbrancers affecting the real estate of the said Susanna Mary Lennane, Deceased, are by their Solicitors to enter and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Powell, Four Courts, City of Dublin, on or before the 11th day of March, 1922, or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.
Every creditor or claimant on real estate holding any security is to produce the same before the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Powell, at his Chambers, Four Courts, Dublin, on the 24th day of April, 1922, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.
Dated this 2nd day of February, 1922.
(Signed)
THOMAS W. FLETCHER, Chief Clerk.
DANIEL PURCELL, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs, 45 Lower Leeson street, Dublin.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.
FREDERICK HENDY, late of Moone, in the County of Kildare, Farmer, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 54, Section 19, that the above Deceased, who died on the 20th day of July, 1921, by his Will dated the 15th day of July, 1921, made the following Bequest, viz.:—
"To the Rector of Timolin Parish the sum of £300 (Two Hundred Pounds) to increase the Stipend of the Rector of Timolin Parish."
Probate of the said Will was, on the 15th day of November, 1921, granted forth of the Principal Registry of the King's Bench Division (Probate) of the High Court of Justice in Southern Ireland to the Reverend J. Stuart Lone, of Timolin Vicarage, Ballytore, in the County of Kildare, Clerk in Holy Orders, one of the Executors named in the said Will.
Dated this 8th day of February, 1922.
HENRY K. TOOMEY, Solicitor for the Executor, Emily square, Athy.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.
In the Goods of
JOSEPH DOBBS, late of The Chalet, Temple road, County Dublin, and formerly of Coolnawn, Castlecomer, County Kilkenny, Esquire and J.P., Deceased, who died on or about the 25th of November, 1921, at The Chalet, aforesaid.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to 30 and 31 Vict., cap. 54, Sec. 19, that the said Joseph Dobbs, by his Will dated the 15th day of June, 1921, made the following bequest:—"I bequeath to the Representative Church Body of the Church of Ireland in trust for the Sustentation Fund of Castlecomer Parish Church a sum of £100 Os. 0d." And Probate of said Will was, on the 22nd day of December, 1921, granted forth of the Principal Registry, King's Bench Division (Probate) of the High Court of Justice in Southern Ireland to Maud Dobbs, of The Chalet, Temple road, County Dublin, Spinster; Emily Maybell Rarwell, of 82 St. Kevin's Park, County Dublin, Widow, and John Robert O'Brien, of 6 Leeson Park, County Dublin, Esquire, the Executors in the events which have happened named in the said Will.
Dated this 8th day of February, 1922.
WHITE and WHITE, Solicitors for said Executors, 15 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin.
To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, and to all others whom it may concern.

THOMAS DONNELLY, of Stream Lodge, Banagher, King's Co., Auctioneer and Farmer, Deceased.
All persons having claims against the estate of the above-named Deceased, who died on 7th February, 1922, are requested to send particulars of same immediately in writing to
JOHN H. WENTON and CO., Solicitors for Executrix, 9 Fleet street, Dublin.

The Irish Times.

PRICE TWOPENCE. DUBLIN, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1922. VOL. LXIV. NO.—20,233.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.
During this month we are Selling
CARPET SQUARES
Made up from last year's Patterns;
Also REMNANTS of CARPETS & LINOLEUMS
At a considerable reduction.
MILLAR & BEATTY, LTD.

HOUSEHOLD REMOVALS
CAREFULLY EXECUTED BY EXPERT STAFF. ESTIMATES FREE.
PIM BROTHERS, LTD., EXCHEQUER STREET.

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Will always find your Garments perfectly CLEANED or DYED and FINISHED at
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OLD TAWNY PORT	BLUE SEAL	58/-	PER DOZ. NETT CASH. CARRIAGE PAID CASES EXTRA.
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THEREFORE NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO GET YOUR SPRING SUIT AND THE BEST PLACE TO GET IT IS
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FINE BURGUNDY WINES.

MACON	36/-	Per Dozen.
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MOULIN A VENT	54/-	"
MONTHELIE	60/-	"
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NUITS ST. GEORGES	84/-	"
Sparkling Red Burgundy	144/-	"
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(Late R.A.O.C., and formerly of the Royal Irish Fusiliers).
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For Girls not preparing for examinations.
Special Course arranged, including English, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Music, Art, Dancing, and Housecraft. Home Comforts. Beautifully situated. Hockey, Tennis, etc. There is also a Diploma Course in Housecraft.
NEXT TERM, 1st APRIL.
Apply for Prospectus, MISS MACKILLIP.

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Advice, Free of Charge, will be given by MESSRS. GABBITAS, THRING, and CO., 36 Sackville street, Piccadilly, London, W. 1. Tele—Regent 4926.
Scholastic Agents. Established 1873.
Full statement of requirements should be given.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, KINGSTOWN.
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15 ANGLESEA ST., DUBLIN.
J. C. WAISHE, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR INCUMBRANCERS.
Pursuant to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in Southern Ireland made in a suit
THE WORKINGMAN'S BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY ..... Plaintiffs;
JULIA ANNE BYRNE, MARIA TRAVERS, and AGNES RANKIN ..... Defendants;
All persons claiming to be incumbrancers affecting the interest of Catherine Travers, deceased, or the intestate of Kathleen Travers, Julia Anne Byrne, Maria Travers, and Agnes Rankin respectively in the Lands and Premises known as Nos. 28 and 29 Patrick street, Dun Laoghaire (late Kingstown), situate in the Parish of Monkstown, Barony of Rathdown and County of Dublin, being the premises demised to Catherine Travers by two Indentures of Lease dated respectively the 12th day of April, 1906, and made between Lord Longford and Lord de Vesci of the one part and the said Catherine Travers of the other part, are, by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, Four Courts, City of Dublin, on or before the 15th day of March, 1922; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.
Every such incumbrancer holding any security is to produce the same before the said Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, at his Chambers, Four Courts, Dublin, on the 22nd day of March, 1922, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.
Dated this 9th day of February, 1922.
JOHN F. O'REILLY, Chief Clerk.
R. E. MERRICK, Esq., LL.D., Solicitor for Plaintiffs, 42 Fleet street, Dublin.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
MRS. MARY JOSEPHINE MARTIN, late of Ivan Villa, Pilltown place, in the City of Dublin, Widow, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22 and 23 Victoria, Chapter 35, that all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Mary Josephine Martin, who died on the 25th October, 1921, are hereby required on or before the 4th day of March, 1922, to furnish (in writing) the particulars of their claims or demands to her Administrators, Richard J. Martin, of Swords, Chauffeur, in the County of Dublin, and Laurence W. Martin, of 19 Palmerston Park, Rathmines, in the County of Dublin, Gentlemen, to whom Administration with the Will annexed was granted forth of the Principal Probate Registry, Dublin, on the 31st January, 1922, or to the undersigned, their Solicitors.
And Notice is hereby further given that after the 4th day of March, 1922, the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the Deceased, having regard only to such claims of which they shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 10th day of February, 1922.
R. E. CREWDSON, Solicitor for the said Administrators, 1 and 2 Foster place, Dublin.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN SOUTHERN IRELAND,
Made in the Matter of the Estate of JANE STANNUS, late of Kinvara, Esplanade, Bray, in the County of Wicklow, spinster, Deceased, and in a cause "Mecredy v. Adams" (1921, No. 838), the Creditors of the said Jane Stannus, deceased, who died in or about the month of April, 1921, are, on or before the 1st day of March, 1922, to send by post, prepaid, to Messrs. T. T. Mecredy and Son, of 91 Merrion square, in the City of Dublin, the Solicitors for the plaintiff, the Executor of the Deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and in case of firms, the names of the partners and style and title of the firm, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities

ERS, BICYCLES, &c.

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

NEW 20/30 h.p. Superior CROSSLEY Pullman Saloon, latest type, division behind driver, 7-seater, exceptionally upholstered Bedford cord, almost new; cost £1,650, cash £950.—17 Bridgeman 9 A

OFFICER leaving Ireland offers 20/40 h.p. Martini, new April, 1921, 5 seater, electric lighting and starting, extensive accessories; cost £1,475; will accept £900 or nearest offer. Further particulars, "Z 2833, Motor." 9 F

OVERLAND, Model 83, electric lighting and starting, excellent condition; owner going abroad; £160.—20 Irish Yarns Branch Office, Rathmines. 10 C

PERRY small 4 Seater, Lucas dynamo lighting, two spare wheels, as new, £250. Claiborne 4 cylinder 7 seater, recent order, £145; Rover 8 Sedan, going order, £55. Maxwell 5 Seater, good hiring car, £—. Trade Armoured Limousine, 1918 Stephen's Green.

POWELL, the only Dublin; trial arranged; perfect order.—E 285, this office. F

ROVER 8 h.p., to complete speculation, with dynamo lighting; thoroughly overhauled and repainted; inspection and trial invited.—The Rover Co., Ltd., Showrooms, Lord Edward st.

SAXON Two seater Car, being completely overhauled by Motor Mechanic; Abbey st.; best offer accepted over £150. Communicate with Keating's, or 9 B

SUPERIOR New 25 h.p. LANCIA SALOON, 7-seater, sliding division behind driver, detachable disc wheels, good as new; cost £1,100. Now touring model, with dynamo lighting, self starter, speedometer, etc.; cost £1,200. Bargain for cash. Apply Lancia Agency, 1 Upper Fitzwilliam st. 9 A

TOURING CAR, superb finish, £900.—International Motors, Place, Bolton. 9 A

TALBOT Touring Body, C.A.V. lighting; also Vauxhall Landaulette Body, in good order; £200 each; suit Crossley chassis.—Roebuck Delaney.

VAUXHALL Landaulette for Sale—Davies, Church st. 9 C

VULCAN 14, in exceptionally good condition, stream line body, painted French grey, and plated fittings; owner having a two seater; no reasonable offer refused.—9 B

WILL the owner of car you may be late, ring up Dublin 938.—The Nassau Motor Co., Ltd., 23 Nassau st. 9 B

1919 ROVER, 12.5 h.p., four-seater, electric lighting and self starter, thoroughly overhauled and repainted to be counted cheap; trial and inspection invited.—The Rover Co., Limited, Showrooms, Lord Edward st.

1920 MORRIS-OXFORD Two Seater and Dickey, 2,000 miles only, perfect running order and condition, self starter, speedometer, side curtains; cost £320; mileage done 4,000.— 9 F

1920 MAXWELL Touring, splendid condition, seen and tried; Particulars on application. 9 F

1920 FORD 1 ton Lorry, van of repair, for immediate sale.—Apply Mrs. Lidd., Aughgorm, South Great George's st. 9 F

BODIES.

FORD Van Body for Sale; suit drapery, bread, or grocery; splendid article; cheap to clear.—Z 2777, Body," this office. 9 B

BICYCLES.

"AI" CYCLES at Reduced Prices—Sunbeam, B.S.A., Sparkbrook, Centaur, Swift, Dunlop, etc., new and second-hand; convenient terms arranged; the proprietors.—Warts Bros., Ltd., Lemon street. 10 A

CYCLES—Gents' Rovers, Rudges, Raleighs, Sunbeams, from £5.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green. 9 A

FOR Sale, Gent's Lucania Bicycle, 22 inch, new, set of Gears; £4.—Apply 2 Ashfield terrace. 9 B

RALEIGH, Humber, Swift; large stock; wonderful bargains.—Pim Brothers, Chatham st (opposite Grafton st). 12 2

WANTED.

BICYCLE Wanted, Gentleman's, 24 inch; must be first make and perfect condition, gear case and 3 speed; state make, particulars, and lowest price.—Z 2743, this office. F

CHAUFFEURS CONTINUED.

DISENGAGED.

CHAUFFEUR Mechanic, 12 years' experience any make car; experience England, Continent, other foreign parts; excellent character; married; age 30.—E 410, this office. 8 A

CHAUFFEUR, Mr. Shaw, Achade Rectory, Tullow, recommends first rate man unemployed, J.C. steady, excellent testimonials; good groom, single. 9 B

CHAUFFEUR, married, seeks situation; car owner and private experience; would do hiring, or take out two cars; excellent references.—Apply Kinnitown.

MOTOR—Lot, seventeen years, served two special workshop in Dublin.—E 718, this office. 9 B

SITUATIONS CONTINUED.

CONFECTIONERY—Wanted, Improver; strong, active girl, Lad to learn; Lad served last of apprenticeship in good house; Co. Cork.—Apply, with references, age, religion, and wages, "Z 2712, this office. F

CLERK, experienced, for Solicitor's office; state salary expected; copies of testimonials.—Z 2813, this office. F

DOMESTIC Soldiers and Bearmbers—Your living guaranteed; start your own Liquor Business; little capital required; very little spare time; write for particulars, Box 143 Householden, London, E.1. X

DRESSMAKER Wanted, 1st Hand, competent hand, for Model Gowns; Grafton Street; state salary and send copy reference, sweet salary (laboriously).—Z 2798, this office. F

EXPERIENCED Shorthand Typist required for City of Dublin Steam Packet Co.; state salary required.—Z 421, this office. F

EXPERIENCED Lady Help Wanted, two children, 2 and 5.—Apply Mrs. Hamilton, Ballsbridge. 9 B

GENERAL Servant Wanted, capable of using motor; R.C. and T.T. preferred.—"Z 2755, Butcher," this office. F

GROCERY and Provisions—Wanted, young Man, about 20; must be used to good class country trade, clean, active, and obliging; state wages, testimonials, past experience, salary required.—Z 2707, this office. F

GROCERY and Provisions—Assistant Wanted. Apply, with reference copies only to S. C. Cope & Co., Limited, Bandon.

HOUSEKEEPER, Protestant, required; late eating man cut all day; maid kept, railway ticket provided; state salary, experience.—Z 536, this office. F

HOUSEMAID Wanted, 1st March, capable and trained, well educated Lady, C., to manage for three children; must have good character; must like position, companionable, and capable of resting on well with young people and sharing a cosy and comfortable home. Apply, stating qualifications, age, appearance, "Z 2792, Housekeeper," this office. 8 C

HOUSEMAID Wanted, for interesting suburban residence; evening events approx to-day in the "Weekly Irish Times"; wages 30 guineas, as all Newsagents. 8 F

JOURNALISTS are requested, before accepting positions on the Dublin Press, to communicate with the Hon. Sec., Irish Journalists' Association, 27a Lower Abbey st. 9 B

LINOTYPE Operator Wanted, Provincial Weekly, 44 Ulster; experienced battle-ridge; speed and salary.—"North Down Herald," Bangor.

LADY Help required for country, near Dublin; cook-housemaid kept; two in family; no washing; light work.—E 455, this office. F

LADY Help required as Companion; Lady R.C.; country; no nursing; copies, age.—E 469, this office. 9 F

MOTHER'S Help required immediately for Dunmore, Waterford; Protestant; good needlewoman; fond of children and plain cooking; state salary expected, Rest, St. Angelos, Bray.

MARRIED Women Wage Earners—A Special Article on their defence appears to-day in the "Weekly Irish Times." Price twopence. 8 F

MACHINERY Wanted for Sale—Young Lady of experience Wanted; state salary; enclose copies of references.—Apply Box 2283, 22 Essex st. 9 B

MILLINERY and Sales—Wanted, a smart Trimmer, recommended to sales; state salary; and sales girl, recommended to sales; state salary.—Apply "Z 2851, Trimmer," this office. 10 E

POST Office Assistant Wanted Sounder; state qualifications.—Z 2818, Assistant," this office. A

PROBATIONERS required immediately for city Hospitals; Matron, Apply P./423, this office. F

R.C. Nun's Future is described in a Special Article appearing in the Weekly Irish Times" Price One Penny. On Sale to-day. Price twopence. 8 F

SECRETARY—Young Man Wanted as Secretary to a Gentleman; Portlaoise; must be able to type and do shorthand and have a thorough knowledge of rates; apply, stating age, experience of secretarial and general duties, salary expected. Apply "Z 2865, Secretary," this office. 10 A

SECRETARY and Accountant required for the Royal City of Dublin Hospital, whose time to be devoted to the work of the Hospital; commencing salary £300 per annum. Applications, stating age and enclosing copy testimonials, to be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, at the Hospital, on or before 20th February. 10 A

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is worth waiting for. DO NOT BE TEMPTED by offers of immediate delivery to buy an inferior car at an inflated price. We can give reasonable delivery of the

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18 H.P. 4/5 SEATER TOURING CAR: £795.

Six-cylinder overhead valve Engine, 24 m.p.g., 5 to 55 m.p.h.

Perfect comfort and economy, you cannot buy a better car.

COME AND SEE IT TO-DAY

Sole Agents for Irish Free State:

EXPRESS AUTO CO.,
52 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.

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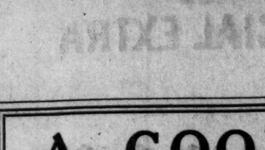

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"Will help YOU
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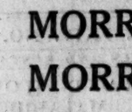

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FOR £100.
"Balance out of Income."

Cumming & Dillon's Auto Service,
Upper Abbey St.
Dublin

LEGAL.

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITING and Secretarial Business, established 20 years. Owner retiring.—E 507, this office.

PENSIONED Official, with legal and commercial experience, would take charge small office in absence of principal; nominal terms.—E 505, this office.

STENOGRAPHER, Apprentice for Dublin Solicitor's Office. Apply, stating experience (if any) and salary expected, "Z 544, this office. F

WANTED immediately by Dublin Firm, intelligent young Law Clerk; salary £2 10s. and continuance of good character; state experience.—Z 511, this office. F

WANTED, a Boy for Solicitor's Office, aged 16. Apply in own handwriting to R. 478, this office. 9 F

WANTED, competent Assistant (Protestant), qualified or otherwise, in provincial town, Northern Ireland; well up in conveyancing, probate practice, land purchases, &c.—Z 2907, "Assistant," this office. 10 A

WANTED by Solicitor (Dublin), Clerk, with good general knowledge, indoor and outdoor; state experience and salary.—Z 714, this office. 10 A

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS WANTED.

WANTED, Steward, Waterford, Gardener Headsman, good miller, married; wife good Cook (general). Apply, stating wages expected, to Host, St. Augustine, Bray.

WANTED for Co. Kilkenny, experienced, married Working Gardener; vegetables, fruit, flowers; glasshelp only; cow kept; cider made; to be well recommended; £40 and board.—Z 2523, Gardener," this office.

WANTED, Plain Gardener, married; mind pony and trap; good references; state wages, number in family.—Meekin, Annaghs, Xmas Ross. 9 F

WORKING Gardener Wanted for gentleman's place near city; wife to help with knowledge of glass; wife to cook lodge. Send copies references, stating age, number in family, and wages expected, to 527, Irish Times Branch Office, Cork. 9 A

WORKING Steward Wanted, Protestant; married man, thoroughly competent.—Z 2886, Steward," this office.

SITUATIONS CONTINUED.

WANTED position Salesman for Hosiery Woollens, also Charge Valeting Department; must have good references; interview desired. Apply "Z 2776, Sales," this office.

WANTED, by Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant in city, a smart, intelligent Man, about 25 years of age, to learn Clerical and Assistant in Warehouse and Office; a good Arithmetician and Penman essential; state experience in a similar position preferred. Full particulars of age, experience, and salary expected, with copies of references, to be sent to "Z 2811, this office.

WOOLLENS and Readymades—Wanted, experienced Salesman (Protestant), provincial town; state age, experience, salary required.—Z 2795, Salesman," this office.

WANTED, a smart Boy leaving school as Apprentice to Fancy Tobacco Trade; salary from beginning. Apply R. 511, this office.

WORKING Housekeeper, Protestant, Wanted, early in March, for County Dublin; good needlewoman; two servants kept. Full particulars to R. 510, this office.

WANTED, smart Young Lady as Shorthand Typist for city office; must have commercial experience. Apply, stating wages and full particulars.—R 507, this office.

WANTED, a trustworthy Man to act both as Sexton and Caretaker to Victor's Church and as Caretaker to Catherine's Schools; no residence. Apply in writing, with copies of testimonials, to Rev. Canon Thompson, 41, Catherine's Rectory, Dublin. 9 F

WANTED, small Office Boy; one just leaving school preferred. Apply, in own handwriting, R. 650, this office. 10 C

WANTED, Youth, for Shipping Office; one with slight experience preferred.—E 665, this office. 9 B

WANTED, competent House Maker. Apply Mrs. O'Gorman, 47 South William st.

WANTED for City Office, Lady Typist; slight experience preferred; state salary required.—E 506, this office.

WANTED, Verger and Caretaker (I.C.) for St. Mary's, Clonmel; £75 weekly, house and light. Apply, enclosing copies, Canon Hamilton.

WANTED, young Lady, Protestant, afternoons, Dalkey, take charge boy, 6 years; experience not essential.—E 424, this office.

YOUNG Lady Help Wanted in March for family in country; must help with light cooking; salary £30-£40.—"Z 2857, Help," this office. 9 B

MALE SERVANTS WANTED.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, OFFICIAL, SERVANTS, etc.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS of Hotel and Restaurant Officials and Servants Wanted and seeking employment will be found under Special Heading following Situations Vacant.

BUTLER Valet or Club Waiter, Protestant, disengaged; height 5' 10"; highly recommended.—Z 2769, Butler," this office.

BUTLER, Protestant, disengaged; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; unmarried; first class reference.—Z 2908, Butler," this office.

CHAUFFEUR-Valet, disengaged; thoroughly experienced and reliable; excellent character; married; age 35; single; highly recommended.—Z 2909, Chauffeur," this office.

CHAUFFEUR-Valet, married Man for yard; R.C.; coal miller, knowledge of stock. Apply, with copies, "Z 2719, Man," this office.

CHAUFFEUR-Valet, experienced Dairyman to take charge of small but valuable dairy herd; skilful miller or gentle-Marion, Woodstown, Waterford.

CHAUFFEUR-Valet, Dublin, smart Boy to train under Man Servant for housework; some gardening; state terms and age.—W 74, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown.

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS WANTED.

WANTED, Steward, Waterford, Gardener Headsman, good miller, married; wife good Cook (general). Apply, stating wages expected, to Host, St. Augustine, Bray.

WANTED for Co. Kilkenny, experienced, married Working Gardener; vegetables, fruit, flowers; glasshelp only; cow kept; cider made; to be well recommended; £40 and board.—Z 2523, Gardener," this office.

WANTED, Plain Gardener, married; mind pony and trap; good references; state wages, number in family.—Meekin, Annaghs, Xmas Ross. 9 F

WORKING Gardener Wanted for gentleman's place near city; wife to help with knowledge of glass; wife to cook lodge. Send copies references, stating age, number in family, and wages expected, to 527, Irish Times Branch Office, Cork. 9 A

WORKING Steward Wanted, Protestant; married man, thoroughly competent.—Z 2886, Steward," this office.

MEDICAL.

ASSISTANT, 12 years' experience, excellent counter-man, good window dresser; city or country.—E 679 this office.

CHEMIST'S Assistant, Three Rivers, etc., in branch of Mod. Hall for Sale; suit chemist starting; cheap.—Z 2737, Chemist," this office.

PART Time Wanted by experienced Assistant; early; best references.—Z 599, this office.

PHARMACEUTICAL requisites Dispensers, Assistants, etc., please apply to Hayes, Irish Pharmaceutical Supply Co., 2 Dame street, Dublin.

SENIOR Assistant desires engagement, South or West; 3½ years; excellent references.—Z 2792, this office.

TRAINED Nurse, B.C., just finishing 2 years' midwifery, desires appointment, country or continent; Dublin or vicinity.—" Z 2780, Nurse," this office.

WANTED, Nurse Companion, elderly lady, and assist in housework.—E 666, this office.

WANTED, 6 Assistants in Tea Room; Nolan Bandaging, at teacher's home, Rathmines, Ranelagh, Pembroke; Dublin; also Cashier; Irish Times Branch Office, Belfast.

WANTED, Nurse Attendant for crippled lady; good wages; Protestant preferred; lowest terms.—747, Irish Times Branch Office, Bray.

YORKSHIRE City Council established and lucrative Practice in industrial Catholic district; three months' introduction; assistant essential; age, number in family, and wages expected.—R 507, Irish Times Branch Office, Cork. 9 A

YOUNG Lady Assistant, desires post as Shorthand Typist, etc., immediately.—Z 2909, Typist," this office.

YOUNG Gentleman, well educated, wishes to learn Electrical Engineering. State particulars, Box 684, Dawson's Advertising Offices, Dublin.

YOUNG Man, long experience of high class Book Trade, wishes to hear of vacancy; moderate salary; character best object.—Z 2919, Man," this office.

YOUNG Gentleman, temporarily incapacitated, desires Clerical Home Work.—" Z 2910, Employment," this office.

YOUNG Lady, willing to help, light duties, return comfortable home; or Companion Help to young widow; city preferred.—" Z 2924, Lady," this office.

YOUNG Gentleman, temporarily impecunious, desires Clerical Home Work.—" Z 2910, Employment," this office.

YOUNG Lady, willing to help, light duties, return comfortable home; or Companion Help to young widow; city preferred.—" Z 2924, Lady," this office.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A GOOD Cook required immediately; good reference necessity; wages £35. State age to McHugh's Central Hotel, Navan.

ASSISTANT Boots required immediately. Apply, with references, Prince Wales Hotel, Athlone.

SMART Girl, about 15, Wanted to attend waitress, wash up, etc.—Harrison and Co., 29 Westmoreland street.

WANTED, Hotel Bookkeeper; neater dispense and store; state age, experience, and wages, etc.—E 447, this office.

WANTED immediately, Working Housekeeper, capable of taking charge. Apply, stating salary expected and enclosing copies of references, 10 C Lady, Limerick Junction.

WANTED, for Grocery and Bar, respectable young Man, with 3 or 4 years' experience; state terms of Bookkeeping. Apply, stating salary expected, with copies of references, Ryan's Hotel, Limerick. 10 C

WANTED, an experienced Bookkeeper, and to relieve in Bar. Apply, with references, Imperial Hotel, Belfast. 10 C

WANTED, good Housemaid. Apply Ross Hotel, Parkgate st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

ASSISTANT to Managress—Lady desires position; long business experience; best references.—E 649, this office.

HOTEL or Restaurant Waitress disengaged; good parents highly recommended.—Z 2915, this office.

OFFICE and Assistant to Managress—Young Lady desires position; thoroughly experienced; well recommended.—E 592, this office.

WANTED, situation as Waiter or Night Porter, Hotel, Club; highly recommended.—E 515, this office.

YOUNG Lady desires position Housekeeper or Housekeeper-Companion; Hotel; needlewoman; highest references.—E 620, this office.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

A GENT to Represent in Ireland well-known house of Liverpool Wholesale Clothiers; good connection desirable.—Box M.737, Lee and Nightingale, Ltd., Liverpool. 9 B

A GENT to Represent Firm requires a Resident Representative for Dublin, age 35 to 45; must be native of Dublin; apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected, with copies of references, to Box 2708, Advertising Offices, Dublin. 9 B

A GENT to Represent in Ireland with an-established connection amongst architects and contractors, to sell on liberal commission Constructional Steelwork for public buildings, warehouses, workshops, and factories. Apply, stating age, experience, present employment (in strictest confidence) to Constructional Engineering Firm, 3 Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

A GENT Representatives required immediately for a number of Districts in Ireland, to act for a leading Food Firm; preference given to those already representing Cake Firms, Mineral Manufacturers, etc.; highest qualifications of age, experience, district worked, etc., to Z 2741, Representative," this office.

AGENTS Wanted; require good Local Representatives, Counties Waterford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare; salary or commission.—Box 2, Irish Times Branch Office, Cork.

TRAVELLERS Wanted for International Trading; good position; investment qualification £300-£500.—Z 102, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown.

WOOLLEN MERCHANTS' AGENT WANTED.—Owing to the Dissolution of Partnership between Mr. Firth and Mr. Miller in the Firm of Firth and Miller, Huddersfield, the new Firm of MILLER, MAUGH and CO., LTD., DUNDAS STREET, HUDDERSFIELD, requires an AGENT IN IRELAND. Apply by letter, stating experience.

WANTED by city Wholesale Woollen Merchants, competent Traveller, on commission, calling East and South; good connections.—E 510, this office. 9 B

WANTED, reliable, live young Man to Represent large London Manufacturers, Jams, Confectionery, Jellies, etc., on commission basis; state salary and commission.—Dublin and district.—Z 2866, Man," this office.

WANTED, Agent with connection amongst the Wholesale houses and Makers Up, to Represent Manchester House for Linings, Casement Cloths, etc.; state terms.—Textiles, 11 Dublin Chambers, Dublin.

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WANTED, Agents for Waterproof Gowns, Bicycle Twine, doing direct business with farmers, etc., Wexford.—" Z 2776, Agencies," this office.

MALE SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, OFFICIALS, SERVANTS, etc.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS of Hotel and Restaurant Officials and Servants Wanted and seeking employment will be found under Special Heading following Situations Vacant.

BUTLER, Valet or Club Waiter, Protestant, disengaged; height 5' 10"; highly recommended.—Z 2769, Butler," this office.

BUTLER, Protestant, disengaged; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; unmarried; first class reference.—Z 2908, Butler," this office.

CHAUFFEUR-Valet, disengaged; thoroughly experienced and reliable; excellent character; married; age 35; single; highly recommended.—Z 2909, Chauffeur," this office.

DISENGAGED when suited, single Man, 28, cane pony and trap, milk, assist garden and housework, understands all engine; 30/100 to learn motor; no extra, gate charge.—"Z 2832, Man," this office.

GROOM Coachman seeks situation, age 35, single; 9 highest testimonials; distance no objection.—1922, Winnett's, Dalkey.

GENERAL Man; understands motors, horses, garden, etc.; Wife milk, laundry; Protestants. Reply, with terms, Lodge, Boro' Hill, Clonskea, Wexford. 9 F

GOOD General Man disengaged; understands all work in gentleman's place; wife would do laundry or help in house. For particulars, apply O'Brien's Estate Office, Mall, Tuam.

HERD wants situation, good, reliable man; understands care of cattle and sheep; single; live in.—"Z 2753, Herd," this office.

HERD, General Man, farm work, good milker; small family; highly recommended.—Norton, The Ward, Co. Dublin.

HERD, single, Protestant, experienced all stock, dis-engaged; highly recommended; state terms.—Z 2925, Herd," this office.

MAN requires situation as Herd and Caretaker, or Gardener; good milker, understands care and management of stock; with son to help.—E 541, this office. 9 D

MAN and Wife (no children) seek employment; bachelor's establishment; similar situation; experienced; good reference.—Z 712, this office. 10 C

PROTESTANT Man (30), single, disengaged; good all round man; highly recommended.—Z 539, this office. 10 A

PLOUGHMAN and General Farm Labourer or Cattleman, disengaged 1st March; 3 in family, age 46; wife would do any kind of dairy work or help in house if required; highly recommended; personal interview.—Z 2917, Ploughman," this office.

RESPECTABLE country Boy wants situation in Dublin or suburbs; understands all cattle, horses, poultry; good milker; good character; wages £25.—Box M.1, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown.

YOUNG Man, single; milk, drive, plain gardening; would undertake pony and trap; references.—E 717, this office.

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS DISENGAGED.

A YOUNG Man, married, no incumbrance, wishes to hear of a vacancy as Gardener; 7 years' experience; can be well recommended; wife Cooking; no family.—Z 2884, Gardener," this office.

EXPERIENCED Working Gardener disengaged; married; no family; highly recommended.—E 678, this office.

GARDENER, Working, understands his business in all its branches; Protestant; married, no family; highly recommended.—E 537, this office.

GARDENER, Working, desires position as Head Garden; good experience, inside and out; long refs, necessary.—E 535, this office.

GARDENER (Head Working) seeks position; long experience, plant, outdoor; married, R.C.; excellent character.—Castle Garden, Rathgar.

GARDENER, Foreman (outside), seeks situation; 19 years' experience; married; 2 children; 2854, Gardener," this office.

GARDENER, Working, understands his business in all its branches; Protestant; married, no family; highly recommended.—E 537, this office.

GARDENER (Head Working)

FORRESTS'

GREAT WHITE SALE

Commences MONDAY Next.

SEE MONDAY'S PAPERS FOR FULL DETAILS

Forrests
LORD BRABAZON
3 WICKLOW ST.
DUBLIN.

SANDEMAN'S

PORTS & SHERRIES

"THREE STAR" & "FIVE STAR"

SANDEMAN *means* Fine Port Wine

Fine Port Wine *means* SANDEMAN!

RACING STOPPED BY FROST.

HURST PARK.

TO-DAY'S GLOOMY OUTLOOK

The Hurst Park officials were fairly sanguine at nightfall on Thursday that the weather would permit of a commencement being made with the meeting yesterday, but at noon racing was quite out of the question. It was, therefore, decided to postpone the first day's card until to-day, and abandon the second day's programme. The prospects of racing being practicable to-day were not encouraging last night. The officials will inspect the course again at 9 o'clock this morning and report immediately in hopes that the meeting will be held. I append revised selections:—

Amateurs' Steeplechase—Pride of Manister.
Weir Hurdle—Matcho Paani.
Walton Steeplechase—Silver Ring.
Rochampton Hurdle—Fozarm.
Novices' Steeplechase—Linggi's Boy.
Hurlingham Hurdle—Royal Ashe.

1.45—AMATEURS H'CAP 'CHASE, £200. Second £35. 3 m. Age, st. lb.

ARCHBISHOP (Mr. G. Stevens)	Bennett	5 13 1
PRIDE OF MANISTER (Mr. J. Rowe)	Chandler	5 12 0

(The above have arrived.)

VALENTINE MAHER (Mr. Ingram)	Poole	5 13 8
LOCH ALLEN (Mr. Hall)	Gore	5 13 4
KNOCKCROGHERY H. M. R. (Lieut. Lines		5 12 4
TEMPLEBAR (Lt. Dumas)	Gore	5 12 4
MILLIGAN (Mr. D. Gorman)	Young	5 11 13
RUFUS XXI. (Lt.-Col. G. Brooks	Brooks	5 11 10
KARTE CARTE (Mr. Trivick)	Cooper	5 11 7
DEERFOOT (Mr. T. Dickson)	Smithwaite	5 11 7
WHITE COCKADE (Mr. A. Wood)	Wood	5 11 7
PUNT GUN (Mrs. J. Putnam)	D. Rogers	5 11 7
BESSEREY (Mr. H. Edgell)	Poole	5 11 7
SILENT SAM (Mr. G. Sendall)	Sendall	5 11 7
JOHN CREEK (Mrs. G. Needham)	C. Young	5 11 7
LIBERTY BOY (Mr. J. Lombard)	Lombard	5 11 7
DICK BEHAN (Capt. J. Powell)	Powell	5 10 12
VENDETTA (Mr. Eastman)	Private	5 10 7

2.15—WEIR (L.) HDLE H'CAP, £200. Second £35, third £15. 3 m. Age, st. lb.

LAMA O' TIBET (Mr. H. Johnstone)	Leader	7 11 8
JOLLY ROGER (Mr. Emmanuel Duke		5 11 8
ATHOLHAMPTON (Mr. F. Sloan	Sloan	5 11 8
MATCHO PAANI (Mr. T. Bennett)	Bennett	5 11 2
BUSSERRY (Mr. T. Hartigan)	Goby	5 10 10
JOHNNY SYME (Mr. M. Rhodes)	Wootton	5 10 10
SILVER RING (Mr. J. Gore)	Gore	5 10 10
HIGH AND MIGHTY (Lt.-Col. G. Parkinson)		5 10 7
BURTON DUCK (Mr. A. Isaacson)	W. Nightingall	4 10 7
SUNSELLA (Mr. T. Hall)	Fitzgerald	4 10 0

(The above have arrived.)

GO ON (Mr. J. Coleman)	Coleman	5 12 6
FOREST FIRE (Mr. Hogbourn)	Smyth	5 12 4
GOLDEN DAISY (Mr. A. Pole)	E. Piggott	5 12 4
MOUNTAIN LAD (Mr. J. Gore)	Gore	5 12 4
HANKS AHOY (Mr. J. Dundas)	Escott	5 12 4
SIMON'S CRAFT (Mr. T. Edge)		5 12 4
LITTLE DON (Baron F. de Tuyll	Hartigan	5 12 4
MAIN ROYAL (Mr. J. Edge)	Young	5 11 12
HUONORA (Mr. R. Shaw)	Bennett	5 11 12
COUNT SLIGO (Mr. D. Meehan)	Earl	5 11 10
1916 (Mr. Davis)	Bennett	5 11 10
GALLIVANT (Miss J. Moir)	Private	5 11 10
LOW LAD (Mr. G. Stevens)	Bennett	5 11 7
SCOTTISH KNIGHT (Mrs. E. Brock)	Young	5 11 7
FLIGHT BELL (Mr. J. Cockburn)	Private	5 11 7
FINANCIER (Mr. W. Larkin)	Larkin	5 11 7
SURMISE (Mr. J. Coleman)	Coleman	5 11 7
WHITE KING (Mr. J. Wootton)	Wootton	5 11 7
DESMOND HOUSE (Mr. H. Pope)	Pope	5 11 5
THE WINTER KING (Lt. Rogers)	Rogers	5 11 5
COOLDRINAGH (Mrs. G. Stevens)	Bennett	5 10 12

(Arrivals (Revised)—Ardenian, Archbishop, Athelhampton, Betsy's Barn, Burton Duck, Burry, Bright Orb, Buffoon, Camp Kettle, Dart, Forest Fire, Fozam, High and Mighty, Jolly Roger, Johnny Syme, Linggi's Boy, Lama of Tibet, Matcho Paani, My Ruth, Marshal Neil, Mr. Manister, Queen Alexandra, Rattlesnake, Royal Ashe, Sunsella, Silver Ring, Sirrah, Sea Voyage, Warbreccan.

GOWRAN PARK RACES (CO. KILKENNY)

SPRING MEETING.
THURSDAY, 30th MARCH, 1922.
Five Stabling.

CLOSING OF PLATES.

The following Plates will close WEDNESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 15th, 1922, with Mr. F. Harold Clarke, 14 Upper Merrion street, Dublin, Secretary, Gowran Park, Dublin:—

THE BRAMBLESTOWN PLATE of 100 sovs. A Hurdle Race. For maidens. Penalties and allowances. Two miles.

THE GORESBRIDGE PLATE of 100 sovs. A Steeplechase. For certificated hunters that have never won a race over fences. Entrance, N.H., or I.N.H.S. Rules (Point-to-Point Races excepted). Three miles and a half, over a natural course.

THE CASTLEFIELD PLATE of 55 sovs. A Flat Race. For four years old and upwards that have never won a race under any rules. Two miles.

THE BALLYSHAWNMORE PLATE of 55 sovs. A Handicap Flat Race. For horses that have not won a race under any rules value 75 sovs. Two miles.

THE TEETHATEMA CUP, value 100 sovs. (presented by Major Dermot McCalmont, M.C.), with £75, in specie, added. A Steeplechase for certificated hunters that have never won a race under Rules of Racing, or I.N.H.S. Rules (Point-to-Point Races excepted), or been placed in a race under Rules of Racing value 90 sovs., in the United Kingdom, between the 1st January 1st, 1922) of residents in the Counties Kilkenny, Carlow, Tipperary, and Wexford. Three miles and a half, over a natural course.

THE BODAL PLATE of 100 sovs. A steeplechase. For maidens under I.N.H.S. Rules and N.H. Rules of Racing, value 90 sovs. Two miles and a half, over a natural course.

For full articles see *Racing Calendar* or last week's *Irish Field*.

Entry Forms and further information on application to J. F. KIRWAN, Goresbridge.—(Advt.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

A T Sharpley's, Baby Linen Specialists—Ladies invited write or telephone for Illustrated Catalogue. Nursery Requisites—Nanny's, Lower Camden st. 10

A BBT Hats dismantled, recovered as Bungalows, Motors, Carts; Designs and estimates.—Humphreys, Builders, Stephen's Green. 9 A

A STHETIC Electrolysis Removes Hair permanently and painlessly. Consultations free.—Miss Read, Certified Specialist, Second Floor, 4 Dawson st. Hours 10 to 4. X

DELPH Bowers Wanted overwhelmed; Goods ready; enormous reductions; Mugs, Flutes, Cups, Saucers, Pans, Jugs, Preserve Pots, Vegetable Dishes, etc.; call or send 2/6 10/- carefully crate, usual price £20.—Rowan Pottery, Cork. 9 B

GENTS' Old Velour and Felt Hats Cleaned and Reblocked equal to new.—Fibery, Hat Specialist, 8a Harcourt road, Dublin. 10 C

GLOVE Leather Sale price 2/9 skin. Goods Leather 10/6 lined 2d. stamp for patts.—Catt, Northampton. 10 C

MARRIED Women Wage Earners—A Special Article in the defence papers to-day in the "Weekly Irish Times." Price twopence. 9 F

MOTOR Tires—Don't be out of yourself. Mother's cheque. Return immediately.—Noel.

MOTOR Tyres Number or Motor Transport" on sale To-day. Everyone interested in the running and maintenance of Motor cookies should read this important number. It deals with all aspects of the motor coach movement. Price 3d., or of newsagents 4½d. post free from Hints and Sons, Ltd., Dorset House, Tudor street, London, E.C. 4

RAFFLE—Winning Number, 985. for Raffle of Pillow Cover. Price twopence.

RAFFLE, Pillow Cover—Winning Number 157.

WHY BE EXTRAVAGANT and Waste Gas? Two per RANGE! It's three per RANGE! Cook by gas, it's right for a thousand reasons. It will pay you. Write 29 Dawson street. 9 B

HAYDOCK ABANDONE

An inspection of the Haydock Park co yesterday confirmed the fears entertained previous night that racing would not be poss owing to the frost-bound condition of the goi It was, therefore, reluctantly decided abandon the fixture.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

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Birmingham engagements, February 14th—Zarane and Expeditious.
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Tuesday, February 14th.
ORDER OF RUNNING.

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Croom Hurdle	2 15	Croom Plate 3 45
Stewards' Plate	2 45	Railway Plate 4 15
Adare Cup	3 15	

KILL HARRIERS' POINT-TO-POINT RACES

(Under I.N.H.S. Rules.)

AT DALYSTOWN (between Trim and Hill of Down) ON MONDAY, 6th MARCH, 1922.

1.—LIGHT-WEIGHT HUNT RACE—A Sweepstakes of one sov. each, p.p., and a cup presented by Mrs. De Stacpoole, to be won twice in successions, or three times in all. Confined to horses the bona fide property of members of, or subscribers to, the Kill Harriers. Weights, 12 stone or upwards. About three miles. Riders—Those qualified under the Rules, or sons, or members of any recognised pack of Hounds in Ireland.

II.—OPEN RACE—A Sweepstakes of two sovs. each, p.p.; for horses the bona fide property of members of, or subscribers to, any pack of Foxhounds or Staghounds, or any recognised pack of Harriers qualified to hold a Point-to-Point meeting under I.N.H. Rules in Ireland, any of which subscriptions are certified as having been paid prior to 1st January, 1922. A certificate from the Master of Hounds, or Secretary, to this effect must accompany each entry, together with sweepstakes, otherwise the entry cannot be accepted. Provided there be fifteen entries the second horse receives 5 sovs., and the third horse saves his entry out of sweepstakes. Weight—12 stone, upwards. Distance—About four miles. Riders—Those qualified to enter.

III.—HEAVY-WEIGHT HUNT RACE—A Sweepstakes of one sov. each, p.p. Conditions the same as Light-Weight Sweepstakes. Weights 14 stone, upwards. Distance—About four miles.

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Entries Close on SATURDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1922, with the Hon. Sec.

P. A. HOPE, Clongiffin, Enfield, Co. Meath.—(Advt)

WARD UNION HUNT POINT-TO-POINT RACES

WILL BE HELD AT MULLINAM
(near Fairyhouse),
ON MONDAY, 13th MARCH, 1922.
LIGHT-WEIGHT HUNT RACE.
HEAVY-WEIGHT HUNT RACE.
FARMERS' RACE.
LADIES' RACE.
OPEN RACE.

For Programme and Entry Forms apply to Hon. Secretary, Sans Souci, Booterstown, Co. Dublin. ENTRIES CLOSE 4th MARCH, 1922. —(Advt).

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

THE WARD UNION.

Date—February.	Meet.	Hour.
Today	Kilrue	1.30
Wednesday, 15	Dunshaughlin	1.30
Saturday, 18	Donaghmore Cross Roads	1.30

THE MEATH.

Monday, 13	Alans' Castle	11.0
Tuesday, 14	Garadice	11.0
Thursday, 16	Virginia road	11.30
Friday, 17	Kilmoon Barracks	11.0

THE KILDARE.

To-day	Courtown Gate	11.30
Tuesday, 14	Ballyboy-Enstace	11.30
Thursday, 16	R.F.A. Barracks, Kildare	11.30
Saturday, 18	Celbridge	11.30

HUNTING FIXTURES.

COUNTY LIMERICK HOUNDS.—February—Monday, 13th, Fedamore; Wednesday, 15th, Newbridge (12.30); Friday, 17th, Bruree Bridge; Monday, 20th, The Four Elms; Wednesday, 22nd, Ballingrane (12 o'clock); Friday, 24th, Liskennett Forge.

WATERFORD FOXHOUNDS.—February—Tuesday, 14th, Kilmacthomas; Thursday, 16th, Ballyduff Chapel; Saturday, 18th, Woodhouse. Tuesday, 21st, Dunhill; Thursday, 23rd, Carbally more; Tuesday, 28th, Carroll's Cross. March—Thursday, 2nd, Sporthouse; Saturday, 4th, Faha Chapel; Tuesday, 7th, Rathgormack; Thursday, 9th, Woodstown. At 11 o'clock.

KILKENNY HOUNDS.—The Kilkenny Hounds will meet at Mullinbey Cross Roads on Wednesday, 15th, and at Windgap on Wednesday, 22nd, instead of as previously advertised.

GOLF.

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Chief Item for discussion at the Ladies' Golf Union meeting in London yesterday was the proposed alteration of the conditions governing the Ladies' Open Championship.

Miss Leitch proposed a qualifying competition over 54 holes, four to qualify.

Miss Wethered's amendment that entries be limited to players with twelve Union handicaps or eight club handicaps was carried.

CLUB NOTICES AND REPORTS.

GRANGE.—Ladies' Branch.—The January monthly medal (strokes) was won by Lady Irwin, February monthly medal (bogey)—Mrs. Maddock and Mrs. Draper tied. After replay Mrs. Maddock won. On Tuesday, February 14th, there will be a nine-hole sweepstake. Draw 11.30

KINGSTOWN.—The February medal is postponed to Saturday, 18th. Medal finals on Saturday, 25th.

SUTTON.—Ladies—February Medals: Result of Ties—Miss Courtenay (9), 87; Mrs. Bourke (22), 90; Miss Mannion (27), 103.

HAYDOCK PARK.

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HEAVY-WEIGHT HUNT RACE.
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OPEN RACE.

For Programme and Entry Forms apply to Hon. Secretary, Sans Souci, Booterstown, Co. Dublin. ENTRIES CLOSE 4th MARCH, 1922. —(Advt).

STRABANE HARRIERS' POINT-TO-POINT RACES,

(Under I.N.H.S. Rules.)

TO BE HELD AT CARRICKLEE
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 17th, 1922.

FOUR RACES.

For further particulars and conditions apply to A. SNODGRASS, V.S., Hon. Sec., Strabane. —(Advt.)

THE IRISH FIRM FOR IRISH MEN.

SKIPPER WRIGHT & CO.,
27 UPPER O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN.
BOOKS NOW ON THE
LINCOLN AND NATIONAL.
ONE-THIRD ODDS FOR PLACES ON FUTURE EVENTS.
Write for Price List.
'Phones—3271, 3272. Telegrams—"Skipper, Dublin." —(Advt.)

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Thursday, 16	Virginia road	11.30
Friday, 17	Kilmoon Barracks	11.0

THE KILDARE.

To-day	Courtown Gate	11.30
Tuesday, 14	Ballyboy-Enstace	11.30
Thursday, 16	R.F.A. Barracks, Kildare	11.30
Saturday, 18	Celbridge	11.30

HUNTING FIXTURES.

COUNTY LIMERICK HOUNDS.—February—Monday, 13th, Fedamore; Wednesday, 15th, Newbridge (12.30); Friday, 17th, Bruree Bridge; Monday, 20th, The Four Elms; Wednesday, 22nd, Ballingrane (12 o'clock); Friday, 24th, Liskennett Forge.

WATERFORD FOXHOUNDS.—February—Tuesday, 14th, Kilmacthomas; Thursday, 16th, Ballyduff Chapel; Saturday, 18th, Woodhouse. Tuesday, 21st, Dunhill; Thursday, 23rd, Carbally more; Tuesday, 28th, Carroll's Cross. March—Thursday, 2nd, Sporthouse; Saturday, 4th, Faha Chapel; Tuesday, 7th, Rathgormack; Thursday, 9th, Woodstown. At 11 o'clock.

KILKENNY HOUNDS.—The Kilkenny Hounds will meet at Mullinbey Cross Roads on Wednesday, 15th, and at Windgap on Wednesday, 22nd, instead of as previously advertised.

GOLF.

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Chief Item for discussion at the Ladies' Golf Union meeting in London yesterday was the proposed alteration of the conditions governing the Ladies' Open Championship.

Miss Leitch proposed a qualifying competition over 54 holes, four to qualify.

Miss Wethered's amendment that entries be limited to players with twelve Union handicaps or eight club handicaps was carried.

CLUB NOTICES AND REPORTS.

GRANGE.—Ladies' Branch.—The January monthly medal (strokes) was won by Lady Irwin, February monthly medal (bogey)—Mrs. Maddock and Mrs. Draper tied. After replay Mrs. Maddock won. On Tuesday, February 14th, there will be a nine-hole sweepstake. Draw 11.30

KINGSTOWN.—The February medal is postponed to Saturday, 18th. Medal finals on Saturday, 25th.

SUTTON.—Ladies—February Medals: Result of Ties—Miss Courtenay (9), 87; Mrs. Bourke (22), 90; Miss Mannion (27), 103.

LANSDOWNE MATCHES ABANDONED.

Owing to the death of Lieut. J. H. Wogan-Browne the following matches arranged to be played to-day—viz., Lansdowne 1st and Lansdowne 2nd XV. v. Queen's University 2nd XV.—have been cancelled.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

Ireland v. England. Lansdowne road, 3.15.
Monkstown v. Malone, Sydney Parade, 11.15.
Old Wesley v. Knock. Donnybrook, 11.15.
R. and S. P.U. v. Armagh. R. and S. P.U. ground.
Wesley College v. Portora R.S. Bloomfield avenue, 11.45.
Wanderers' 2nd v. North 2nd. Lansdowne road, 11.0.
Bective Rangers 2nd v. Enniscorthy. Donnybrook.
Dublin University 3rd v. Queen's University 3rd. College park.
St. Andrew's College v. R.A. Institute (Belfast). Sillorgan road, 11.20.
Lurgan v. Bangor (U.A.). Lurgan.

HOSPITALS' CUP DRAW.

FIRST ROUND (to be played before February 18.)
A—Richmond v. Steevens'.
SECOND ROUND (before March 4th)
B—Mater v. Winners of A.
C—Dun's v. Meath.
D—Vincent's v. Mercer's.
E—Adelaide v. Dental.
SEMI-FINAL (before March 18.)
F—B v. C.
G—D v. E.
FINAL (before April 1.)
H—F v. G.

TEAMS FOR TO-DAY.

Old Wesley.—H. Wakely, W. H. Long, H. C. Deane, O. W. Gilmour, H. O. Hale; E. W. Massey, A. N. Other; E. McAlpine, G. T. C. May, D. Jeffers, J. O. Cullen, W. Wakely, T. B. Williamson, R. S. Coulter, S. A. Harris.

Knock.—C. E. Bebe; J. T. Cather, R. Westcott, H. W. McLeod, C. B. Campbell, G. Johnston, J. A. McWilliams, A. J. Walker, M. McKee, E. C. Dudgeon, J. McCausland, R. McKibbin, J. O. Dudgeon, J. Kelso, W. Cunningham.

Monkstown.—S. W. Davin; C. W. Newsam, M. S. O'Farke, C. McCaldin, J. B. Neligan; D. C. Pickman, K. Robinson, E. S. A. Crawford, R. D. Crawford, R. E. O'Brien, L. O. Vercueil, and C. E. Fleury.

St. Andrew's College.—D. S. M. Imrie; T. Dunbar, H. S. Beire, R. A. Crozier, — Henry; F. Sanderson (capt.), A. Murray; J. W. Johnston, J. H. Eatt, R. S. F. Hennessey, J. F. Beckett, A. Dowds, A. J. Fisher, F. Latta, A. H. Graham.

Wesley College.—Quelly, Hamilton, Pennington, Notley, Glanville; S. B. Weinberger, Jacob; Bray, Fitzpatrick (capt.), Follis, Hyde, Kay, Slack, Temple, Meek.

Wanderers' 2nd.—V. Brown; C. Wolseley, Rev. I. Hamilton, S. Brown, D. Brangstrom; D. Sanderson, M. Sugden; C. H. Ackland, D. Bluett, B. Galvin, C. Hillyard, W. Holmes, A. Larmour, C. Lett, C. Tyndall.

PROFESSIONALISM IN FRANCE.

An Exchange telegraphic message from Paris states:—"A sensation has been caused lately in French sporting circles regarding allegations of professionalism which have been made against French amateur athletes in all branches of sport. It culminated when M. Gaston Vidal, Under Secretary of State for Technical Instruction and Special Education, in the course of an interview, which was published broadcast, stated that professionalism was raging in many Rugby teams in the South of France. This has been whispered often, but now that the accusation has been made by a member of the French Cabinet the Rugby Federation, after having, through its President, denied the rumour, actually called at its bar of justice the French Minister. M. Vidal, of course, refused to reply to the convocation, despite his being a member of the Federation and a former well known Rugby player.

The Union met on Thursday night, and by 190 votes to 175 M. Gaston Vidal was expelled from the Rugby Federation, for having given an interview stating that many Rugby players in France were professionals."

BADMINTON.

DUBLIN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.s.
Sandymount	8	8	0	0	16
Windermere	8	4	3	1	9
Dawson Street	7	3	3	1	7
Adelaide	7	3	4	0	6
Kingstown	6	1	3	2	4
St. Jude's	6	1	3	2	4

RUGBY INTI

IRELAND V

TO-DAY.

THE IRIS

WILL CO

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REVIEW OF OUR

Useful Information rega

ON SALE AT AL

AND AT TH

PRIC

POULTRY, ETC. (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2).

LIGHT Sussex, stock birds, high pedigree; valuable laying strain.—Apply W. Fair, Westport.

LADY Irish Winter Record again beaten by another St. Mark's Pullet in present All-Ireland Laying Test; 24 eggs in 5 consecutive Winter months (end 30 Nov.). Write Wyandotte, No. 127.

LEGHORN and R.I.R. Settings for Sale, 8/-. Apply Mrs. Hanna House, Merrion.

MUNSTER Institute, Cork—Owing to ambiguous wording of advertisements, it has been considered desirable to announce that the names of the owners of the 600 Leading Pens at present competing in All-Ireland Laying Test are Lecky, Strong, McCormick, Dexter-Porter, O'Reilly; all White Wyandottes.

PULLETS—Few Rhodes very best, March 1/3; Indian Game, 1/2½; 2 2850, Pullets,' this office. 9 B

PHEASANTS to Sell, Cocks and Hens, for re-stocking.—W. R. Bell, Newcastle, Ballymahon. 15 29

PORTABLE Poultry House, in perfect condition; will be sold cheap; 7/6 Linden road, Glasnevin.

PRIZE bred Norwich Canaries, Cocks 25/- and 30/-, hens 8/-.—Ballydrait, Tinrile. 10 C

PURE Bred Buff Orpington Cockerels, 18/- dozen; Hackling Hens, 7/-.—E 604, this office.

POULTRY Houses, Apply for lists, Geo. Perry and Co., Ltd., Camden row, Dublin. X

PEAT Litter for Poultry, 5/6 per cwt., delivered free in city; bags charged 2/6 extra on returnable; send postcard.—Lindsay, 17 Westland Row. X

R.I.R. Hatching Eggs from 1920 Hens, selected and mated by Department of Agriculture, 9/6 sitting, carriage paid.—Miss O'Connor, Littleton, Stillorgan. P

ST. Munster Institute, Cork, Settings; mating list post free.

SETTINGS, 15 each, Wyandottes (Cam's), Leghorns (Cook's), Rhode Islands (Measures), 8/6 to 12/6; excellent winter laying strain. Apply list, Marshall, Westland Row, Moynalty.

SETTINGS, White Wyandottes (Tom Barron's), 10/—, Kimberley, Cowper road. 9 B

SALE, pure R.I.R. Cockerel, 10 months; 3 Black Leghorn Pullets, laying, second year, 5/- each.—Bellevue Lodge, Meelick road.

SELLING Off—Pullets 12/6, Hens 10/-, Leghorns and Minorcas, R.I.R. 9/-; all pedigree.—Soldiers' Home, Mullingar.

SILVER Laced Wyandottes, selected laying strain, 15 Settings 5/-, post free, guaranteed; Pullets' Eggs, 3/6 per dozen.—Miss Fisher, Fullerton Lodge, Nurney, Co. Kildare.

SETTINGS—White Wyandottes (Cam'e), Black Minorcas, winter laying strain, 6/6; Day Old Chicks, 1/6.—Carroll, Moynalty, Meath.

ST. Mark's Poultry Farm, Clondalkin—Chicks all hatched till 15th March.

SETTINGS Wyandottes and Leghorns, Tom Barron's laying strain 10/6 free.—Glendruid, Shankill. X

TWO lovely Wyandotte early Cockerels, 10/6 each, free.—Staples, Dunmore, Durrow, Queen's Co. P

TWELVE young Laying Hens for Sale; also two good Cockerels. Apply Hendy, Sandy Cove, after three o'clock, to-day or Monday. 4 Martello terrace, Kingstown.

WANTED for stock purposes, a large Pure Bred American Bronze Turkey Cock. Apply, stating price.—Mrs. Hanna, Newcastle, Newtownpalliser, Co. Wexford.

WHITE Wyandottes, White Leghorns, both pens direct from Tom Barron, bred from his first prize winners in North America Egg Laying Competition; also White Rocks, Black Leghorns, Barred Rocks, specially for winter egg production; early 7/6; day old chicks and Pullets.—Miss Lister, Rosebrae and Drakes (Wilson's, March, 1921, hatched; parent ducks weighed 8 lbs. each); eggs 3/6 per dozen; settings 8/6 each; eggs, 5/6 dozen.—Riverside Poultry Farm, Dromahair, Portadown.

WHITE Wyandottes, Black Leghorn, White Leghorns, 7/6, hatching; free.—Smith, Newtown, Drogheda.

WANTED, 427 quantity Cockerels and Fat Hens.—Hackney, Poultrier, 2 Somerset road.

WANTED, Pullets for Incubation; State price and apply to Finnegan, River st., Ballinasloe.

WHITE Wyandotte Brooch (Pullet), price 15/-. Hatching Eggs from Wyandottes and Leghorns, 12/6 per 15; Day Old Chicks, 2/6 each; special rates for hundred lots. Catalogue free. Mrs. Conbrough, Tuppiscorna, Co. Dublin.

WANTED, Campines. For Sale, White Runner ducks, six Barbot-Muscovy drakes, laying; prize winners, 70/-; same Drakes, 10/-; same Ducks, 5/- each; Muscovy laying, bearding, 10/-; White Wyandotte Pullet Barron's strain, 10/-; all 1921 birds; carriage paid.—Miss Cox, Mount, Portlaw. 10 B

40 YOUNG first cross Hens, laying strain; must clear; offers?—W. W. Hosking Eggs, 6/9.—McKeever,

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

LA SCALA THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 2-10.30. CONTINUOUS.
THE LAMP IN THE DESERT,"
THE LAMP IN THE DESERT,"
THE LAMP IN THE DESERT,"
A BEAUTIFUL PRODUCTION.
From the Story by
ETHEL M. DELL.
SHOWING AT.....4.10, 6.45, 9.10.
MONDAY NEXT—
"THE OLD NEST."
THE Picture that will be Talked About FOR YEARS TO COME.

GRAND CENTRAL CINEMA
Continuous. 2-10.30. Saturdays 2-10.30.
NOW SHOWING.
THE RESTLESS SEX.
THE RESTLESS SEX.
A Paramount Super-Production. Starring
MARION DAVIS.
From the novel by R. W. Chambers.

PILLAR PICTURE HOUSE.
"THE COUNTY FAIR,"
Starring
WESLEY BARRY.
ALSO
"NUMBER, PLEASE,"
Starring
HAROLD LLOYD.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DUBLIN COUNTY.

COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

POULTRY SCHEME, 1921-22.

TURKEY STATIONS.

1—MRS. COSTELLO, COOLDRINAGH ROAD, LEIXLIP.
2—MRS. JORDAN, OLDBAWN, TALLAGHT.
3—MRS. HICKEY, BALGADDY, CLONDALKIN.
4—MRS. MURTAGH, GRANGE, SKERRIES.

EGG DISTRIBUTING STATIONS.

The following are the Stations selected by the Committee, and approved by the Department, from which residents in any RURAL DISTRICT in the county may obtain settings of Pure-bred Eggs for hatching purposes on payment of FIVE SHILLINGS for a dozen.

Those who reside in the City or Urban Areas are not entitled to siftings of eggs under this Scheme.

MRS. BARRY, ELLENFIELD, DRUMCONDRA.
MRS. WHITEHALL—No. 1 (White Leghorns).
MRS. BYRNE, BALGADDY, CLONDALKIN—No. 2 (White Wyandottes).
MRS. BYRNE, BALGADDY, CLONDALKIN—No. 3 (Barred Rocks).
MRS. CULLEN, PARK LANE, CASTLEKNOCK—No. 5 (Barred Rocks).
MR. J. GEOGHEGAN, BELCAMP, RAHENY—No. 4 (White Wyandottes).
MISS GLYNN, GLENCREE HILLS, TALLAGHT—No. 5 (White Wyandottes).
MISS SUTTON, THE BRIDGE, KILTERNAN—No. 6 (Black Minorcas).
MRS. O'BRIEN, THE GRANGE HOUSE, FOXROCK—No. 7 (White Leghorns, White Runners).
MISS WALSH, KINGSWOOD, CLONDALKIN—No. 8 (Rhode Island Reds).
MRS. MURTAGH, THE GRANGE, SKERRIES—No. 9 (White Wyandottes).

Should the eggs be required to be sent by post, etc., a small charge to defray packing and postage is permitted.

Applications for eggs may be made to any of above stations, and will be attended to in the order of receipt; those requiring a reply should send a stamped envelope.

Infertile eggs will be replaced FREE OF COST if returned to the station within one month.

The County Instructress will be pleased to visit, Free of Cost, the Poultry-Keepers in the rural districts of County Dublin.

By Order of the Committee.

11 Parnell square, Dublin. R.A.L.

TWO LECTURES ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
Under the Auspices of SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, DUBLIN,
Will be delivered by
JOHN SIDNEY BRAITHWAITE, M.A., C.S.B.
(Of London, England),
Member of the BOARD OF LECTURESHIP OF THE MOTHER CHURCH, THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.,
In the THEATRE ROYAL,
On SUNDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, at 3 p.m.
Doors Open 2.30 p.m.
And in the CONCERT HALL, ROTUNDA GARDENS,
On MONDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, at 8 p.m.,
Doors Open 7.30 p.m.
THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED.
NO TICKETS REQUIRED. ADMISSION FREE.

TRINITY COLLEGE MISSION IN BELFAST.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
Will be held (D.V.) in
THE MUSEUM BUILDINGS, TRINITY COLLEGE,
On THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1922.
The Chair will be taken at 5 p.m. by
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF DERRY.
Speakers—E. A. BENNET, M.C. (Belfast).
REV. C. H. P. LYNDON, O.B.E. (Head of the Mission).
All those interested in the work of the Mission are cordially invited to attend.

CITY OF DUBLIN Y.M.C.A.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY).
8.15 p.m.—Popular Evangelistic Service (Singing from 8 p.m.).
Speaker: Rev. J. D. GILMORE.
Soloist: Mr. DOUGLAS LEECH.
Everybody Welcome.
BOYS' DEPARTMENT.
Afternoon, 4 o'Clock—Closing Service of SPECIAL MISSION FOR BOYS.
All Boys cordially welcome.

PUBLIC LECTURE
BY
MISS CLARA CODD,
ON
THE COMING CHRIST
SUNDAY EVENING, 7.30 P.M.
AT
16 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET.

THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
A Sub-Office of this Bank was Opened at TOOMEBRIDGE, CO. ANTRIM, on Tuesday, 7th February, 1922, and thereafter will be open on all Tuesdays, when the Manager from Magherafelt will attend.
By Order of the Board,
J. J. O'CONNELL, General Manager.
College Green, Dublin, 8/2/22.

SERMONS.

ORMOND QUAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
PREACHER—REV. FRED. C. GIBSON, B.A.
SERVICES 12 O'CLOCK AND 7 O'CLOCK P.M.
Evening—Revival Address 5—
"WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?"

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES LINES
COBH (QUEENSTOWN) TO NEW YORK.
Superior First, Second, and Third Class Accommodation.
INTENDED SAILINGS

	Feb.	March.	April.
s.s. "America"	24	10	15
s.s. "Centennial State"	.....	17	21
s.s. "Hudson"	.....	24	28
s.s. "Princess Matoika"	.....	17	30
s.s. "Old North State"	.....	.....	.....

The ss. "Hudson" and ss. "Princess Matoika" carry Cabin (2nd Class) and Third Class Passengers only.
CARGO ACCEPTED FOR "STATE" STEAMERS.
All particulars from
LIMERICK STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., LIMERICK.

Branch Office—COBH (Queenstown), Tralee, Galway, Ballina, and Waterford.
Local Agents—Messrs. The Cook, Hewett's Travel Agency, and Graham Corbett, Dublin; Rigby's, Ltd., and Graham & Co., Belfast; Barter and Sons, Cork; Harvey and Son, Waterford; James McArdle, Newry; F. McClure, Donaghadee; David Young, Holywood; and Agencies throughout Ireland.

BIBBY LINE.
FAST TWIN-SCREW MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.
MARSEILLES, EGYPT,
CEYLON, BURMAH, & SOUTHERN INDIA,
Liverpool to Marseilles, Port Said, Colombo, and Rangoon.
BIBBY BROS. and CO., 26 Chapel street, Liverpool; or 10-11 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.3.

THE FUTURE OF THE CURRAGH: Racing Under Rules. "Flapping" Puncheston's Prospects. See "Irish Field" published on Saturday.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
ROYAL & UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
HOMERIC (35,526 tons).
First Sailing from Southampton WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1922.
Passenger and Cargo Sailings.
SOUTHAMPTON AND CHERBOURG TO NEW YORK.

Homeric	Wed., Feb. 15	Homeric	Wed., Mar. 15
Olympic	Wed., Mar. 1	Olympic	Wed., Mar. 22

LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN TO NEW YORK.

Cedric	Sat., Feb. 11	Baltic	Sat., Mar. 4
Celtic	Sat., Feb. 18	Cedric	Sat., Mar. 11
*Dakarian	Sat., Feb. 25	Celtic	Sat., Mar. 18

*Direct—Cargo only.

LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN TO PHILADELPHIA.
*Megantic ..... Sat., Feb. 18.
*Direct—Cargo only.

LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN TO BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

*Haverford	Tues., Apl. 11	*Pittsburg	Tues., June 6
*Haverford	Tues., May 23	*Haverford	Tues., July 4

*Passengers only.

MEDITERRANEAN TO BOSTON & NEW YORK.
Arabic ..Leaves Alexandria Feb. 13—Naples Feb. 18.
Adriatic..Leaves Alexandria Mar. 11—Naples Mar. 16

WHITE STAR—DOMINION LINE TO CANADA.
REGINA (16,314 tons) Completing.
First Sailing Thursday, March 16th.
LIVERPOOL TO HALIFAX, N.S., and PORTLAND, Me.

Canada	Thurs., Feb. 16	Regina	Thurs., Mar. 16
Vedic	Thurs., Mar. 2	Canada	Thurs., Mar. 23

For further particulars apply White Star Line, Liverpool, Southampton, Bristol; Union Chambers, 63 Temple Row, Birmingham; London, 1 Cockspur Street, S.W.1, and 38 Leadenhall street, E.C.3; Local Agents—A. W. Hewett, 15 D'Olier street, Dublin; T. Cook and Son, Grafton street, Dublin; S. Graham Corbett, 18 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin; Joseph and Son, Cork; James Scott and Co., Ltd., Queenstown; Martin McNulty, The Emporium, Knox street, Ballina; E. P. Kent and Co., Rathdowney; W. Russell and Co., Dundalk; Thomas Reilly and Sons, Balla, Co. Mayo; M. F. Riordan and Co., 62 O'Connell street, Limerick; William Greene and Sons, Arklow; J. E. O'Neill, Main street, Maghera.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT LINE.
PASSENGER AND CARGO SERVICE.
FASTEST TO AUSTRALIA.
LOWEST FARES AND FREIGHTS.
LONDON to FREMANTLE, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and BRISANE, VIA SUEZ and COLOMBO.
New Twin Screw Geared Turbine Steamers:

Steamer.	Tons.	Leaves London.
*City of Sparta	7,470	Feb. 28
*City of Marseilles	9,250	Tuesday, Feb. 28
City of Baroda	7,120	Feb. 25

T.s.s. HOBSON'S BAY	13,850	Tuesday, April 11
T.s.s. MORETON BAY	13,850	Tuesday, April 25
T.s.s. LARGS BAY	13,850	Tuesday, May 23
T.s.s. ESPERANCE BAY	13,850	Tuesday, June 20
T.s.s. JERVIS BAY	13,850	Tuesday, June 20

A limited number of two berth 1st CLASS STATE ROOMS, each with PRIVATE BATH ROOM, are available at specially low fares.

Steamer.	From	
*GILGAI	Glasgow	Feb. 15.
*BARAMBAH	Newport and/or Avonmouth	Mar. 21; Liverpool Mar. 25; Glasgow Mar. 28.
*CALULU	Newport and/or Avonmouth	Apr. 25; Hull Mar. 25; Liverpool Apr. 8; Glasgow Apr. 12.

*Also calling at Hobart and Newcastle (N.S.W.) if inducement offers.

Adelaide	BOONAH	Hull Feb. 13; Antwerp Feb. 16; Newport and/or Avonmouth Feb. 21; Liverpool Feb. 25; Glasgow Mar. 1
Melbourne	AUSTRAL-FORD	(Antwerp Feb. 28; Middlesbro' Mar. 2; Hull Mar. 7; London Mar. 19.
Hobart	BOORARA	(Antwerp Apr. 13; Newport and/or Avonmouth Apr. 18; Liverpool Apr. 22; Glasgow Apr. 26.
Sydney		

TO FIJI AND AUSTRALIA.
QUARTERLY SERVICE VIA PANAMA.

Suva, Levuka, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne (direct)	AUSTRAL-CRAG	(Antwerp Mar. 15; Hull Mar. 22; London Mar. 31.

For Passage particulars apply to Head Office, Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2, or local Passenger Agents.
Freight Brokers—
LEOPOLD WALFORD TRANSPORTS, LTD., 41 Bucknall quay, BELFAST.
Or to Turner Davidson and Co., Ltd., 41 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3.

BRITISH & IRISH S.P. CO, LD
Sailings from 27 Sir John Rogerson's quay,
LEONDON (DIRECT).
MONDAY, 13th FEBRUARY ..... 4 p.m.
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
SATURDAY, 18th FEBRUARY... 4 p.m.
SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
TUESDAY, 14th FEBRUARY ..... 4 p.m.

LIVERPOOL.
Passenger, Cargo and Live Stock Sailings from NORTH WALL.
SATURDAY, 11th FEBRUARY... 2 p.m.
MONDAY, 13th FEBRUARY ..... 7 p.m.
TUESDAY, 14th FEBRUARY ..... 7 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 15th FEBRUARY 1 p.m.

MANCHESTER.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
(Cargo and Live Stock only.)
Goods and Passengers carried subject to Conditions specified in the Company's Sailing Bills.
27 SIR JOHN ROGERSON'S QUAY, DUBLIN.
Tel. 4023. Telegrams—"Ladyship."
Passenger Booking Office, 16 Westmoreland street.
Telephone No. 1038.

ELLERMAN
CITY—HALL—BUCKNALL LINES.
FAST PASSENGER SERVICES.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, INDIA, and CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons	Sailing	Destination.
*City of Sparta	7,470	Feb. 22	Bombay & Karachi
City of Marseilles	9,250	Feb. 22	Colombo & Calcutta
City of Baroda	7,120	Feb. 25	Bombay & Karachi

*Sailing direct from Queen's Dock, 6 p.m.
Passengers embark Queen's Dock 6 p.m.
LONDON to STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN.

City of Calcutta	7,900	Feb. 24	Singapore, H. Kong
City of Manchester	8,556	May 9	Shanghai, Kobe, and Yokohama.

LONDON to SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Palermo	4,690	Feb. 14	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Alexandria	4,690	Mar. 25	Bay, East London
City of Genoa	6,399	Apr. 19	

Taking passengers for MADEIRA.
All sailings subject to alteration or cancellation without notice. Apply
LONDON: 104-106 Leadenhall street, E.C.3.
City and Hall Lines, Tower Building, Liverpool; Geo. Smith and Sons, Glasgow.

LAIRD LINE—THE EXPRESS SERVICES.
DUBLIN & GLASGOW,
CALLING AT GREENOCK.
From DUBLIN (North Wall) Every Monday and Thursday,
At 6.30 p.m.
From GLASGOW and GREENOCK, Every Wednesday and Saturday at noon.
LAIRD LINE, 73 NORTH WALL, And at 16 Westmoreland street, Dublin.

MOORE & McCORMACK LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS
IRELAND TO NEW YORK.
S.s. "BALSAM," 7,000 tons, due Dublin for return cargo on about 24th inst.
CORK, DUBLIN, BELFAST.
Sailings subject to Usual Conditions.
Intending Exporters should apply to John Weatherill and Sons, Ltd., D'Olier Chambers, Dublin; John Burke and Co., 75 Corporation street, Belfast; Dowdall and Co., Ltd., 27 Grand Parade, Cork; "Weatherill, Dublin"; "Burke, Belfast"; "Overseas, Cork."

ANCHOR LINE.
EXPRESS PASSENGER SERVICES:
LONDONDERRY TO NEW YORK.
T.S.S. ALSATIA ..... Friday, February 17.
T.S.S. CAMERONIA ..... Friday, February 24.

LONDONDERRY TO CANADA.
(T.S.S.) ALGERIA, 8,100 tons.....February 17.
(T.S.S.) CAMERONIA, 17,000 tons.....February 24.
The above lines sail from LONDONDERRY TO HALIFAX, N.S. AND WE CAN ACCOMMODATE ALL CLASSES.
CARGO SERVICE: GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
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Nowhere is that sign more heartening than in the valleys of the Union of South Africa. Irrigated a few years ago, some of them almost reclaimed from the desert, now being those sunny-climated valleys are now being closely settled, and will become highly productive. Here the man-made lakes are conducted by the man-made lakes are conducted by the man-made lakes are conducted by

CAPTIVES' SAFETY GUARANTEED.

MR. GRIFFITH COMING HOME.

STRONG EFFORT TO SECURE RELEASE.

POLICEMAN KILLED IN AMBUSH.

Another startling outrage was committed in County Tyrone early yesterday morning, when several Special Constables were ambushed in the village of Clady and one of their number was shot dead. It is stated that a number of armed men had taken up positions in the village in order to prevent reprisals that had been threatened in consequence of the kidnapping of two Unionists.

It has been established that many of the captives are "interned" at Ballybay, County Monaghan. Their number was augmented yesterday by the kidnapping of Mr. de Montfort from his residence in south Fermanagh.

It was announced from 10 Downing street last night that Mr. Arthur Griffith would return to Dublin to-day and do everything in his power to hasten the release of the prisoners. He had an interview yesterday with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Chamberlain, who impressed upon him the gravity of the situation.

Sir James Craig says that the Imperial Government has received a guarantee of the prisoners' safety. If the Government's efforts fail he will "carry out his own plans." Meanwhile he appeals to the people of Northern Ireland to continue "the splendid restraint" that they have shown "under unparalleled provocation."

In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill read a telegram which had been sent to Mr. Michael Collins. It pointed out with reference to the mobilisation of the "Specials" in the six counties that it was the elementary duty of the Northern Government to prevent raids and to protect its citizens. Mr. Churchill added that the ability of the Provisional Government to return the hostages would be a test of "the extent of the control which they have over their own people and their good faith in carrying out the agreement."

ELEMENTARY DUTY.

NORTHERN PREMIER.

DEFENCE OF NORTHERN BORDER.

APPEAL FOR RESTRAINT.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Churchill said that he was glad to say that up to the present no further news had reached him of disturbances in Ireland. The Provisional Government had assured him that they were doing everything in their power to secure the safety, and welfare, and the immediate return of the citizens of the Government of Northern Ireland who were captured or kidnapped in the recent filibustering raids.

Mr. Collins sent a telegram on Thursday to the Prime Minister and that, together with the answer, were in his possession on Thursday night. As Mr. Collins had published his telegram, it was right and proper to read the answer sent on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Collins's telegram said:—

"Information received that Special Constables under the authority of the North-East Parliament are mobilising for action against one people in the North-East area. This action can only be carried through under cover, and by the support, of your troops. The Provisional Government are making every effort to get the situation under control. If action, as indicated, be taken, the situation will be extremely serious."

The answer sent at 9 o'clock on Thursday night said:—

"You must bear in mind that there have been serious raids in Northern Ireland across the border within the last few days, which your Government were unable to prevent. In the course of these raids prominent inhabitants of the North of Ireland had been kidnapped and forcibly removed into the area under your jurisdiction. In these circumstances, Northern Ireland is not only entitled, but in duty bound, to take every step to prevent a repetition of such outrages.

"It is the elementary duty of civil authorities, and by established rule, the military only act when the resources of the civil authority are inadequate to the task. We have no information as to the action taken by Sir James Craig, but we are inquiring. But so long as it is purely defensive or protective, you must see that recent events justify such measures. It is under the duty of the Northern Government to prevent raids into the area of the Free State, as it is for the Free State to prevent raids into the Northern area.

"With regard to your remark about the presence of our troops in Northern Ireland, the necessity for these troops being there is clearly shown by the events of yesterday, and Parliament has been assured that they will be increased to any extent necessary, to afford impartial protection to persons of every class and creed in the area of Northern Ireland."

TYRONE AMBUSH.

Captain C. Craig asked whether the Government had any information as to the encounter which took place that morning in in County Tyrone, in which, at least, one Constable was killed, and in which over 100 persons were engaged. Could not the Government take further steps to ensure that the people who were in captivity would be released before the week-end. Beyond the telegram which had been sent to Mr. Collins, and beyond the action with reference to the troops in the North, there did not appear to have been any active steps taken in the Southern area, to procure the release of these people.

Mr. Churchill said that he had no information as to Captain Craig's question, but he would make inquiries. There were two ways in which motor bars might have come into the possession of those who had committed these outrages. One was that they were transferred when the Imperial troops departed. But, apart from that, in view of the responsibility entrusted to him as head of the Cabinet Committee dealing with this matter, he requested that special stores should be handed over direct to the Provisional Government in Dublin in order that they might equip and organise some uniformed, disciplined force to maintain law and order. He awaited information as to whether they had been used in a lawless manner.

At present, the Government had not got a clear line between the past and the future. The difficulty was that people were in prison, and that lawless action had been taken to procure the release of these people. We must try to find a breathing place between the conditions of the past and what we hope to establish in the future. It was that difficulty which was causing embarrassment. Nothing could be done beyond what was being done.

TEST OF GOOD FAITH.

An Irish Government was in power, but it had not got the sanction of any reasonably constituted administration. The Government believed the present Provisional Government was honestly endeavouring to start fresh and fair, and to maintain order and carry out the process of government within the limits of the Treaty. If the confidence of the Government in it were destroyed, a new position would be created, but the Government believed they meant to do their best, and asked the House to give them a fair chance. He felt very strongly. They must be urged to do their duty in this matter and return these hostages without conditions of any kind.

By that to do that, we could judge of the extent of the control which they had over their own people and their good faith in carrying out the agreement. He hoped that they would give the Government full support, for these were the only lines of action possible, in view of the Treaty which had been made.

Lord Robert Cecil asked who was responsible for law and order in Southern Ireland.

Mr. Churchill replied that His Majesty's Government were responsible, exactly as they had always been, for everything that took place in Southern Ireland. The Chief Secretary, as the accountable Minister to the House, was discharging his duties at present by freely delegating his functions to the Irish Government. But the British Government had technical responsibility, and justified to the House their devolving of responsibility on these men. The British Government wished to terminate this anomalous state of affairs at the earliest possible moment, and to place these men in a position of legal and constitutional authority.

Replying to Sir J. Butcher, Mr. Churchill said that no arms or ammunition other than those he had described had been transferred to the Provisional Government. A certain number of motor cars might have been disposed of to local authorities, but he had directed that no more should be transferred until he knew more about the matter. No arms had been transferred except 1,000 rifles and certain other details which enabled a force to be created.

APPEAL FOR RESTRAINT.

The following *communiqué* was issued last night by Sir James Craig:—

"I have been in close touch with the British Government throughout yesterday and to-day regarding the release of the kidnapped loyalists. I am assured that vigorous action is being taken. The British Government is hopeful of ensuring their early release, and has, in the meantime, received a guarantee of their safety.

"I am returning to Belfast to-night, and if the Government action fails I will carry out my own plans. Meanwhile I ask for a continuance of the splendid restraint shown by our people under unparalleled provocation. Their exemplary conduct and discipline has been a great help to me and to our cause, and has created a feeling of ardent admiration over here."

MR. GRIFFITH'S RETURN.

UNDERTAKING TO HASTEN RELEASE.

The following announcement was issued from 10 Downing street last night:—"The Prime Minister and Mr. Chamberlain met Mr. Griffith this afternoon, and again impressed upon him the grave gravity of the situation created by the kidnapping and continued detention of citizens of Northern Ireland.

"Mr. Griffith stated that he was assured that the kidnapped men would be quite safe, and that the Provisional Government would be able to get them gradually released. Mr. Griffith is going to Dublin to-night, and will do everything in his power to hasten their release."

VILLAGE AMBUSH.

POLICE ATTACKED AT CLADY.

Another series of outrages was reported yesterday.

Shortly after midnight several Special Constables, who were on patrol duty in North Tyrone, near the Donegal border, entered the village of Clady. The place was in darkness, and nobody appeared to be astir. When the police reached a certain point in the street, however, the stillness was broken by a sudden outburst of rifle and revolver fire. One constable-sergeant, named McFadden, who hailed from Upperlands, Maghera, was shot through the head and died immediately.

Some of his comrades lay down in the street and others ran for cover. They returned the fire of the ambushers, who, however, remained in concealment, and during the course of ten minutes hundreds of shots were exchanged. Before reinforcements could arrive the ambushing force, which was estimated to be 150 strong, withdrew.

One report says that the attackers had been drafted into Clady in order to prevent reprisals for the kidnapping of two Unionists a week ago. They stated that they were aware that Thursday morning, and shots were fired into the houses of several Roman Catholics and the Presbytery.

AT BALLYBAY.

MESSAGES FROM CAPTIVES.

In the district between Clones and Newtownbutler there is scarcely a Unionist's house from which one or two men have not been kidnapped. On Thursday Mr. de Montfort, of Drumnilly, was dragged from his house by armed men and taken away in a motor car.

It seems to have been established that many of the kidnapped men are "interned" at Ballybay. Our Clones Correspondent says that upwards of one hundred loyalists are in a "camp" there.

Although none of the "hostages" has been released, several of them have communicated with their friends. Mr. Joseph McClements, of Garrymacbrady, has written to his wife, and his letter bears the Ballybay postmark. He says that he is well, and that twenty-two men are with him. He enclosed a letter which Mr. Ankatell Moutray had written to his friends. Mr. T. J. Hadden, in a message from the same place, asked that arrangements would be made for an auction which he should have conducted yesterday.

Several Protestants who sought an interview with officers of the I.R.A. at Clones yesterday were told their request could not be granted.

Mr. O'Duffy, Chief of Staff of the I.R.A., was expected at Clones yesterday afternoon, but last night our correspondent reported that he had not arrived.

Three soldiers who were "arrested" on Thursday were examined at the "internment" camp and sent to their destinations.

MR. COOTE'S APPEAL.

Mr. William Coote, M.P., speaking at Aughnacloy, Co. Tyrone, said that the whole community was filled with feelings of indignation and resentment at the wanton attacks made upon peaceable inhabitants of the Northern Area on the borders of Tyrone and Fermanagh at a time like the present. It was very difficult to restrain their people from seizing the persons of active Sinn Feiners within their borders and holding them as hostages. He would advise the members of all their organisations in Tyrone and Fermanagh to remain calm. The situation was too serious for ill-considered action.

They would give the freebooters a reasonable time to return those kidnapped men safely, and if they were not so returned, or if they were in any way hurt, none of them would be responsible for what might happen afterwards, not only in Tyrone and Fermanagh, but throughout Ulster.

The outrages, so far as Ulster was concerned, had settled once and for all any tinkering with the boundaries question.

PROTESTS.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has passed a resolution protesting against the kidnapping of the Grand Master of Tyrone, Brother Ankotell Moutray, and other loyalists, and calling upon the Northern Government to make such representations to the Lord Lieutenant as shall ensure their release.

The Fermanagh magistrates at a meeting in Enniskillen appealed to the Imperial Government to place restrictions on the use of motor cars; to send a full regiment of soldiers to the town; and to fully arm the "B Specials."

MR. COLLINS AND THE TREATY.

REPLY TO MR. DE VALERA.

ATTITUDE TO NORTH-EAST IRELAND.

Mr. Michael Collins, Chairman of the Provisional Government, in an interview with Press representatives yesterday, made the following statement with reference to Mr. de Valera's views as printed in yesterday's newspapers:—

"I may say that with one sentence in that statement I am in complete agreement. It is the closing sentence. I heartily concur that this issue must be submitted to the people. We really must know whether they accept or reject the Treaty. The simple fact is that if we are to deal with the British we must have the necessary power and authority to deal with them. The opposition party has not given us any support in dealing with the British. We must get people who will give us that support. We must be able to have confidence that, if we are to have a fight with the British on questions affecting Ireland, we have the power to make that fight.

"It is of interest to note that Mr. de Valera's attack is changing from an attack upon the British to an attack upon my colleagues and myself. We had to stand up against the British in all our negotiations, but he and his followers are making common cause against us. That is the plain truth of the matter, and no amount of metaphysics will alter that position. Mr. de Valera seems to suggest that the Constituent Assembly is the result of a clever manœuvre by Mr. Lloyd George. It is my proposal, unaffected either by Mr. de Valera or Mr. Lloyd George.

"We must know where we are going, and we must know those who are going with us. Dáil Eireann by a majority in a perfectly constitutional way has approved the Treaty. It is now for the people to accept or reject. If they reject, there is, no doubt, an alternative policy, but I think it only fair that the people should be told what the alternative is.

"One Anti-Treatyite says Document No. 2 is dead. Another Anti-Treatyite stands solidly for a Workers' Republic, and another Deputy stands for the King of England as Managing Director. What precisely is the policy of our opponents? Now, if we gain a majority for the Treaty we shall be able to secure the maximum interpretation of the Treaty, and we shall be able to draft such a constitution as would be a credit to a free people.

"There is no comparison between the Constituent Assembly which it is proposed to bring into being and the Plunkett Convention. The Constituent Assembly will be brought into being by the will of the people. The Convention was a nominated assembly, having no reference to the will of the people for its basis. The new Constituent Assembly will be a body to draw up a Constitution which, naturally, will be submitted to the people for their judgment. It will not be difficult for anybody to say whether that constitution will be the making of the Irish people, or whether it will be the making of the British Parliament. The Treaty is the basis (and no Treaty is made between equals). I notice that Mr. de Valera is anxious to avoid the word 'Treaty,' but yet the Treaty is a fact. There can never again be any question of a Britain subjugating or dominating our people, for the Treaty is in operation now.

THE NORTH-EAST.

MR. DE VALERA AND COERCION.

"Now, as to partition, Mr. de Valera himself has said: We do not propose to coerce the North-East. The correspondence with Mr. Lloyd George contains that statement. A correspondence was officially passed by the Cabinet of the Dáil and by the Dáil itself. I took my stand on the assumption that we meant what we said, and taking that stand I desired to make it clear that the same freedom of opinion would be given to the Nationalist majorities in the North-East that we were prepared to give to the non-Nationalist majorities. If we agree not to coerce certain sections of the population, equally they must agree not to attempt to coerce sections of our population.

"Document No. 2 (now an abandoned little orphan) in its original form had the same clauses regarding the North-East as the Treaty. The Treaty has this one advantage—it provides the machinery for satisfactorily settling the areas with a view to ultimate unity. Let us be straightforward about the thing.

"As for the reference to President Griffith and myself, I have no doubt that President Griffith stands where he did. He is in London at present, and he will be able to answer for himself. So far as I am concerned, I stand where I stood always. I take my stand on the freedom of this country, and I ask everybody who believes in this way to give us the necessary power to maintain and hold secure that freedom.

"Our opponents use, and have used, two arguments against the Treaty. One is that it is so manifestly bad that we should not take it. The other is that England never kept a Treaty. England never before entered into a treaty with Ireland. The Treaty of Limerick has been quoted. The Treaty of Limerick was first and last like Irish treaties one. It was not made between plenipotentiaries of two nations, and I have not the slightest doubt that the Treaty of Limerick would have been kept if it were possible to make it had stood their ground and seen to its fulfilment. We mean to see that England fulfils this agreement. We simply ask for the necessary support to enable us to carry out that intention."

GENERAL AMNESTY.

DECREE BY PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The following proclamation, dated February 10, has been issued by Mr. Michael Collins, Chairman of the Provisional Government:—

"Now that a Treaty of Peace has been concluded between the peoples of Ireland and Great Britain, the Provisional Government hereby decrees a general amnesty in respect of all acts committed in the course of the recent hostilities. This amnesty extends to all members of the naval, military, police, or civil services of the British Government, and all other persons by whom acts of hostility against the Irish people were committed, aided or abetted, whether in Ireland or elsewhere, during the past six years, and the full protection of the law will be afforded to all such persons against violence or injury of any kind.

"The Provisional Government appeals to all Irish citizens to respect this amnesty in the spirit and in the letter. In this, as in other matters, we must not suffer ourselves to be outdone by our late enemies in seeking that the wrongs of the past may be buried in oblivion."

RETURN OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. J. J. Walsh, Postmaster-General of the Provisional Government returned from London *via* Kingstown yesterday morning to Dublin.

ROBBED ON A TRAIN.

BRUSSELS, Friday.

Train bandits have made their appearance on the Belgian railways. The director of an insurance company, M. Struyck, was "held up" by an armed bandit as the train was approaching Wavre, Saint Catherine. The man, who was masked, displayed a revolver and demanded valuables. M. Struyck handed over a pocket book containing 700 francs.

The man, being alarmed by the appearance of the guard, dropped his revolver, and as the train slowed down, opened his door and escaped on to the line. He was subsequently arrested, but the pocket book or money was not recovered.—(Reuter.)

MR. CRAMP AND AN 8-HOUR DAY.

Mr. G. T. Cramp, addressing a meeting of railwaymen at Darlington last night, said that if an attack was to be made on the basic rates, which were only won after a great struggle, he would take off his coat to fight it. He hoped that they were not to be pressed to fight again for principles which they won in 1919. Those principles were an eight-hour day and guaranteed work.

DONCASTER RAIL STRIKE ENDS.

The Press Association's Doncaster Correspondent telegraphs:—The Doncaster railway strike has been settled, and the suspended men will be reinstated unconditionally.

FAMOUS IRISH REGIMENTS.

DISBANDMENT ORDER ISSUED.

Sir L. Worthington Evans writes, in reply to Rear-Admiral Adair, that the King has been pleased to approve the disbandment of the following Irish regiments:—The Royal Irish Regiment, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Connaught Rangers, Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and South Irish Horse. The question of the future of the other Irish regiments was still under consideration.

"I need not add," writes the right hon. gentleman, "that it was only with the most profound regret that I felt constrained to advise His Majesty to approve the disbandment of regiments with so long and so distinguished a military record.

CORPSES BURNED.

HORRORS OF INDIAN OUTBREAK.

ALLAHABAD, Wednesday.

Details of the brutal outrage at Chauri Chaura, in the Gorakhpur district, when the whole of the police station staff, numbering 17, was murdered, show that Volunteers and a crowd of local Indians began to stone the police station. When the police ordered them to cease, the crowd attacked the police with lathies (staves). The police then fired in the air, but the mob, more infuriated than ever, knocked some policemen down with lathies and spears and killed them.

The remaining policemen took refuge in the police station, and fired on their aggressors, some of whom were wounded. The others set the station on fire at several points, thus driving the police out. The police were then beaten to death, and the corpses soaked in oil and burned.

Money was stolen from the police station, and the sub-inspector's quarters were looted, but the inmates were not harmed.

The crowd next cut the railway, and threatened the stationmaster and postmaster with instant death if any message was sent to the authorities at Gorakhpur.

TEMPLE FUNERAL RIOT.

THREE KILLED BY POLICE VOLLEY.

MADRAS, Wednesday (received Friday).

It is reported from Tanjore that a serious riot has occurred at Tiruvad-Ulthurai. The District Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Magistrate of Narayaram, and men of the reserve police were wounded.

The injury to the District Superintendent is reported to be serious.

The trouble arose through a dispute over the succession to a Hindu temple on the death of the priest of the temple. Large crowds gathered with the object of obstructing the burial of the dead priest. The Deputy Magistrate ordered the dispersal of the mob, which, however, refused to break up, whereupon the police opened fire.

Three were killed and eight wounded.—(Reuter.)

"COME OFF THE FENCE."

DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT ACTION.

CALCUTTA, Wednesday.

(Received Friday).

Another interesting resolution referring to the present political situation was passed at a meeting of the European Association. The resolution declares that it is time for the Government of India to come off the fence, support loyal citizens, and punish declared rebels without fear or favour.

A Citizens' Protection League was formed, with the object of fighting civil disobedience and the other activities of non-co-operators.

A procession of National Congress Volunteers, accompanied by Indian women, marched in procession through the streets here to-day. Seventy men were arrested.—(Reuter.)

FREE STATE LEADERS.

SIR JOHN LAVERY'S PORTRAITS.

The portraits of the founders of the Irish Free State were specially painted by Sir John Lavery, R.H.A., R.A., royal portrait painter to His Majesty the King and Queen, for presentation to the National Gallery of Ireland. These pictures, which present characteristic portraits of Arthur Griffith, President Dáil Eireann, and Michael Collins, Premier of the Provisional Government, were painted during the period when the plenipotentiaries visited London and the Articles of Agreement for a Treaty were framed by Mr. Andrew Wilson Tuke, C.B.E., to join the Board of the Dunlop Company and assist him in shouldering the stupendous task of restoring the company to a prosperous condition.

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Convocation of the National University of Ireland will, at its meeting next Tuesday evening, have before it a number of important questions, including a series of alterations in the form of election of Chancellor.

Rev. W. J. Herlihy, B.A., will move the following resolution:—"That Convocation requests the Senate and Constituent Colleges that concessions as regards attendance at lectures and examination be granted to students of the University who, while taking part in our struggle for freedom, were obliged to absent themselves from University Colleges."

DR. LARCHET'S CONCERT.

Lovers of good music are sure to visit the Abbey Theatre to-morrow night, to hear the orchestral concert, conducted by Dr. Larchet. The programme to be presented is one of surpassing interest, and includes some choice examples of both classical and modern music. Works by Bach, Mozart, Mendelssohn, and Grieg will be played. In addition, some interesting examples of modern music by Goossens, Palmgren, and Weingartner will be heard for the first time in Dublin. Miss Jean Nolan will sing several songs, including a new song by Dr. Larchet.

GEDDES REPORT

ALL-ROUND CUTS.

HUGE COST OF DEFENCE FORCES.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF DEPARTMENTS.

The Geddes report, issued yesterday, points out that much of the great cost of the fighting Services is due to overlapping. It recommends co-ordination with a view to economy under a possible Ministry of Defence.

The Committee recommend extensive cuts in the Navy.

They point to general waste in administrative departments, and recommend the abolition of several departments and the grouping and concentration of others.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

ALL-ROUND REDUCTIONS.

The first two volumes of the Geddes Economy Committee's Report were issued yesterday, and the third one will be published later.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

In introductory remarks dealing with the cost of the defence of the Empire, the Committee say that this must now be considered as a whole. The following figures show the growth of expenditure since 1914:—

	1914-15.	1922-23.
Navy	£51,550,000	£81,183,800
Army	£28,845,000	£84,197,200
Army, Middle East	Nil	£11,000,000
Air	Nil	£12,452,400
Air, Middle East	Nil	£1,720,700
Add value of Stores consumed from stock	Nil	£5,134,600
Totals	£80,395,000	£175,688,300

These figures show an increase of upwards of 95 millions per year, and the *personnel* has risen from 333,000 to nearly 362,000. It is apparent, moreover, that whilst increasing in *personnel* the fighting Services have enormously increased in effectiveness by the addition of new arms and important instruments of war.

The Committee say that they understand that it was an instruction of the Government, given in 1919, that the estimates for the three fighting Services were to be built up "on the assumption that no great war was to be anticipated within the next ten years, although provision should be made for the possible expansion of trained units in case of an emergency arising. They have pursued their investigations in this light.

The Committee say that they have been forced to the conclusion that until co-ordination is attained overlapping and wasteful expenditure are inevitable. No other nation has as yet followed the example of this country in establishing a separate Air Force. Dividing the Air Force between the two Senior Services, duplication in experiment, design, and supply would be inevitable, and duplicate flying schools would result. To avoid duplication, the two Senior Services admit the need for a certain amount of joint organisation of a subordinate character.

OVERLAPPING.

CONDITIONS OF ECONOMY.

The Committee then conclude—In our opinion full economy in the fighting services cannot be realised under existing conditions. There is overlapping and duplication throughout. In order to fully realise these economies the three forces must be brought together by the creation of a co-ordinating authority, or a Ministry of Defence responsible for seeing that each force plays its part and is allotted appropriate responsibility for carrying out various functions. The theory of such a Ministry is embryo already to exist in the Committee of Imperial Defence.

All the arguments of an economic character which have been urged for the absorption of the Air Force into the two older Services apply, in our opinion, also to the fusion of all three services under one Minister. Complete co-ordination in supply, transport, education, medical and other services would then be possible.

BIG NAVAL CUT.

COST AND PERSONNEL.

The following is the summary of conclusions arrived at with regard to the Navy:—We are of opinion that the estimates for 1922-23 provide for man-power on a lavish scale, but, without any interference with the efficient manning of the fighting ships of the Navy, from capital ships to submarines, as laid down by the Admiralty, there is an excess of over 33,000 officers and men in the Navy, which, having regard to the recommendations respecting officers' servants class, would justify a reduction of 35,000 officers and men.

With regard to the Admiralty, with the smaller navy and maintaining far larger shore establishments, both naval and civilian, than they did before the war, we think that there are many ways in which economies could be effected by employing naval ratings and marines held for mobilisation on the work now done for the Admiralty by civilians and Metropolitan Police.

The great increase in expenditure, and activity in educational establishments, research and experiments, and in training of all kinds should be brought more within the limits of our reduced resources, and that the Royal dockyards are on a scale more than adequate to the work brought more nearly to a commercial level, the work should be greatly reduced. The Naval estimates for 1922-23 should be reduced from £91,000,000 to £80,000,000 for that year, and on the subsequent year still lower estimates should suffice. A judicious substitution of air-power ought to result in further reduction of the Naval estimates.

If these recommendations no account is taken of large savings which might result from the proposals arising out of the Washington Conference.

AIR FORCE.

The Committee is of opinion that in all the circumstances the Air Force estimates should be reduced to £10,000,000, instead of £15,500,000.

HOUSING AND INSURANCE.

The Committee suggest that the Health Ministry estimates should be reduced from £24,500,000 to £22,100,000 in all. The principal items of this vote appertain to the housing scheme, which is entailing a cost to the taxpayer of £20,000,000 a year for the next sixty years, and we recommend a vigorous policy of sale of these houses in order to reduce that burden.

They also think that the estimates of the Ministry of Health and the National Health Insurance Joint Committee for the year 1922-23 should be reduced from £37,289,500 and £350,500, respectively, to £22,100,000 in all.

LABOUR MINISTRY.

The expenditure of the Labour Ministry is next discussed, and the Committee are of opinion that, subject to the taking over of unemployment insurance by another department, the abolition of the Labour Exchanges, and of the Ministry of Labour should be considered.

The concluding section of the report deals with the Ministry of Pensions. The Committee states:—"There is nothing we can suggest to reduce the provision of £67,170,000 for ordinary pensions until the time fixed for review in April, 1923. We think that the cost of treatment, patients, pensions, and administration can be reduced without inflicting any undue hardship, and we do not think it unreasonable in present financial conditions. We recommend, in all the circumstances of the case, that the estimates of 1922-23 be reduced from £96,358,000 to £85,000,000—a reduction of three-and-a-half millions." Since the report was handed in on December 15 a further reduction of three millions has been secured.

DEPARTMENTS TO CEASE.

The Committee also suggest that the Mines Department should cease as a separate department, and that the Petroleum Department should be discontinued. The Department of Overseas Trade should, in its opinion, cease as a separate department, and the duties be undertaken by the Board of Trade. It is of opinion that the Ministry of Transport should cease as a separate Ministry, and its functions should be transferred to the Board of Trade, and that the scheme of afforestation by the State should be discontinued.

The Committee also suggests that the superannuation of teachers should be put upon a contributory basis. It views with alarm the liability which is accruing through superannuation, and which may ultimately amount to £22,000,000 per annum. The total of the savings recommended by the Committee amount to £75,000,000, including Navy 21 millions, Army 20 millions, Air £5,500,000, Education 16 millions, Health £2,500,000, War Pensions £3,500,000.

JUMP FROM A TRAIN.

PRISONER AND HIS ESCORT.

The dramatic escape of a prisoner from a moving train and his subsequent recapture were reported at Waterford yesterday.

Three men named Byrne, Price and Patrick Murphy, who had been tried for various offences at Carlow Quarter Sessions, were remanded in custody to the Spring Assizes.

They were sent under escort to Waterford Jail. At Kilmacow, the next station to Waterford, Price and Murphy asked permission to proceed to the lavatory. Their handcuffs having been removed, Murphy dashed for the carriage door, and, opening it, jumped on to the line. The train was travelling at about ten miles an hour.

Constable Currid pluckily jumped after the fugitive, and recaptured him about three hundred yards from the station. The remainder of the escort, having seen the two other prisoners in safe custody at Waterford, returned to Kilmacow in a Crossley tender, and took over the prisoner from Constable Currid, who had been meanwhile assisted by members of the I.R.A.

TROOPS STILL GOING.

YESTERDAY'S SAILINGS FROM DUBLIN.

The following troops sailed from Dublin yesterday:—15 officers and 117 other ranks of the East Surrey Regiment, from Marlborough Hall, Glasnevin; advance parties of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment and the Rifle Brigade, and 9 officers and 248 other ranks of the 17th Lancers, from Galway.

The 2nd Battalion of the Connaught Rangers left Galway yesterday for Dover. A party of "Black and Tans" travelled by the same train, and, while the policemen sang "God Save the King," the Connaughts sang national airs.

The military barracks at Navan was vacated yesterday by the South Wales Borderers.

WITHDRAWAL OF R.A.F. UNITS.

It has been decided that as soon as necessary arrangements can be made all R.A.F. units shall be withdrawn from Ireland, and the existing air stations disposed of. With this end in view, an advance party of Headquarters No. 11 Irish Wing, R.A.F., has been sent from Baldonnel (near Dublin) to Spitalgate (Lincolnshire) for the purpose of opening a new wing headquarters there. The machines are returning home by air, and the *personnel* and equipment by rail and boat as rapidly as circumstances permit.

PLANT LIFE PHENOMENA.

UPWARD AND DOWNWARD GROWTHS.

The downward growth of the root and the upward growth of the shoot of plants are such commonplace phenomena that one is apt to take them like the rising and setting of the sun.

In a lecture at the Royal Dublin Society yesterday, Professor James Small, D.Sc., pointed out that inquisitive essentials have for a long time been inquiring into the cause of these opposite directions of growth which bring the plant into its usual erect position.

It had been established since 1806 that both are due to the influence of gravity. It had been proved that the sensitive region in the root is at the extreme apex, while the region of curving lies a few millimetres up from the root tip. That the latter is shown that in many cases the shoot has similar regions of sensitiveness at the tip and of curvature lower down. Since the beginning of the present century gravity has been generally considered to act on root and shoot by influencing certain loose starch grains or other movable heavy bodies in the cells of the sensitive region. The putsle of the opposite directions given to root and shoot by this apparently uniform cause has, however, remained.

The present theory, known as the Hydrion Differentiation Theory, and the work to which it has given rise, is an attempt to solve that problem. A partial solution has been demonstrated by the experimental facts, namely—(1) the growing of roots upwards in an alkaline atmosphere; (2) the growing of shoots downwards in an acidic atmosphere; (3) the reversion of the control by carbon dioxide of upward or downward curvature in the sunflower stem; (4) the extension of this phenomenon of reversal to normal downward curvature to the case of a large number of species.

The theory as originally stated may be briefly summarised as follows:—Protein-fatty particles, suspended as an emulsion in the cell, carrying an electric charge with regard to the protoplasm. The electro-negative charge in the shoot were supposed to cream upwards in the cells, which are sensitive to gravity. This creaming of charged particles was then supposed to cause the electric current, flowing in a more or less circular path, passing along the under side first in the root, and along the upper side first in the shoot. This current would be subject to leakage, since it is partly in the protoplasm of the cells of high resistance. Its effects would, therefore, be greater in the side through which it passed first, and by loss of turgidity in the affected cells one effect would be to increase the curvature on the affected side. Thus the under side of the root and the upper side of the shoot, when stimulated by gravity, would grow more slowly. This in its turn would lead to downward curvature in the root and upward curvature in the shoot.

The direction of curvature is, according to this theory, governed by the direction of the electric current, which is governed by the sign of the electric charge on the moving particles, which is governed by the acidity or alkalinity of the protoplasm. The relative acidity or alkalinity is in its turn governed largely by the percentage of carbon dioxide in the protoplasm, a quantity which depends both upon the breathing of the cell and upon the amount of sugar-building or photosynthesis which is going on. The latter process uses up carbon dioxide, while respiration increases the amount present.

Lantern slides were shown of roots growing upwards in an atmosphere rendered faintly alkaline with ammonia vapour, and of shoots growing downwards in an atmosphere rendered faintly acid with acetic acid vapour and with excess of carbon dioxide. Other slides showed a variety of plants with stems growing downwards as the result of being vaselined all over to retain the carbon dioxide, and being kept in the dark to prevent photosynthesis.

The lecturer then discussed the significance of experiments by Miss M. J. Lynn, M.Sc., who has shown that more than 10 per cent. of carbon dioxide causes sunflower seedling shoots to curve downwards, while in less than 7 per cent. of that gas they always curve upwards. This lady has also proved conclusively that the downward curvature is due to gravity in the same way as the normal upward growth. Some of the 180 species with which Miss M. W. Rea, M.Sc., has obtained reversal of stem curvature in excess of carbon dioxide were finally brought forward as proof of the general truth of the theory that roots are acidic and shoots are alkaline in their nature. The essential difference between roots and shoots is thus seen to depend upon the only really fundamental opposities in nature—namely, opposite electric charges.

CAVAN MURDER.

MAN RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

A shocking crime by armed raiders is reported from Butlersbridge, a village in County Cavan, a few miles from the Fermanagh border. On Thursday night a motor car, containing five armed men, stopped at the home of Thomas Saddler. The men got out and knocked at the door. When it was opened the men entered the kitchen. Saddler lifted a pair of tongs to defend himself, and aimed a blow at one of the raiders. He was thereupon riddled with bullets. Death, apparently, was instantaneous.

The raiders ransacked the house, and took away a shotgun and an Ulster Volunteer Force rifle. Saddler was a Protestant, unmarried, and aged about 40.

DEFECTS OF THE REPORT.

Replying yesterday evening to the Geddes Report, the Admiralty stated that "many of the suggestions are merely useful, and being worked upon, and appreciable, though not enormous, savings will result." In regard to the main recommendations, however, the Admiralty consider that they have the best of grounds for questioning the Committee's accuracy and judgment. "Its major recommendations are based on a serious misconception of the character and requirements of our naval organisation, and the effect upon those requirements of our experience in the late war. This misconception is so complete as greatly to diminish the value of the report as a basis of practicable suggestions for economy."

FROM TO-DAY'S LONDON PAPERS.

IRISH SITUATION.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

"THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY SAYS:—

Exasperating and damnable as the raids into Ulster undoubtedly are, they must be viewed in perspective and judged with a sense of proportion. This sense of proportion can be retained only if the state of Ireland a year ago be compared not only with the state of Ireland to-day, but with what the conditions must inevitably become if the Treaty of settlement should be overthrown.

Our Dublin Correspondent, than whose judgment, proved over a long period of years, there is no sounder in Ireland, reminds us of the complicated position of the Provisional Government. He tells us that, if Messrs. Griffith and Collins are able to maintain public order and to hold the Southern elections within the next few weeks, it is probable that they will have survived the worst of their troubles.

Mr. Winston Churchill, whom we have not always the pleasure of being able to commend, dealt, in our view, very wisely with the questions put to him yesterday in the House of Commons. Just as it is indispensable and self-evident that Ulster shall be protected against outrages of the kind recently perpetrated, and that no attempt to coerce her shall be tolerated, so it is the clear duty of the British Government and of the people of this country not to weaken the hands of the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State; for upon the substantial success of their endeavours the chances of reasonable peace and prosperity in Ireland mainly depend.

THE GEDDES REPORT.

WARNING THE NATION.

In a leading article on the recommendations of the Economy Committee *The Times* says:—Nothing but the power of public opinion, maintained at high pressure and applied at every opportunity, will compel the Government, nurtured in the hot atmosphere of post-war inflation, to reduce expenditure within the limits of the nation's capacity to pay.

It is necessary to warn the nation of this, because, although the Committee recommend substantial savings, amounting in all to over £75,000,000, the real problem is to secure them. The tax-paying public will welcome the Committee's reports, and will be quick to recognise that they have performed an indispensable and arduous task in a very short period.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

CANADA AND EUROPE.

The Times Correspondent at Ottawa writes:—The appointment of Sir C. Gordon and Professor Edouard Montpetit, of the University of Montreal, to represent Canada at Genoa, is regarded here as indicating the ascendancy in the King Ministry of an element which believes that the Dominion ought not to hold aloof from the affairs of Europe.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

DEMAND FOR TREASURY BONDS.

The Times to-day says:—Owing to the cheapness of money and the low rate at which the Treasury bills were allotted, there was a very keen demand yesterday for Treasury and National War Bonds, and also for Colonial Scrips. Some of the dividend declarations caused disappointment in the Home Railway market, and the tone was less firm. There was an inquiry for the Scrips of the Seine and Chilean Loans, and large buying orders came to hand for Chartered shares. Oil shares were a good market.

ECONOMY IMPERATIVE.

The Daily Telegraph says:—We are to all appearances on the road to bankruptcy, and unless a halt is called hopes of a revival of trade must be abandoned, and very swiftly this country, with its vast population largely dependent on foreign trade, will be brought to beggary. The necessity for economy being imperative, the only limit is, as was stated in the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament on Tuesday, "the security and efficiency of the State."

The Daily News says:—The very magnitude of economies recommended by the Geddes Committee is the measure of the Government's own negligence. The main point is that the country and its Government have set themselves at last to put their financial house in order, and, once having begun, there can be no turning back.

TO-DAY'S RACING SELECTIONS.

HURST PARK.

SPORTSMAN.	MAN ON THE SPOT.
1.45—Punt Gun.	Loch Allen.
2.15—Ardenian.	Matcho Pasaj.
2.45—Templebar.	Daydawn.
3.15—Rattlesnake.	Rattlesnake.
3.45—Southern Gleam.	Southern Gleam.
4.15—The Winter King.	The Winter King.

| SPORT

IRISH CHARTER.

TEXT OF FREE STATE BILL.

The text of the Irish Free State (Agreement) Bill, which is to give "the force of law to certain articles of agreement for a Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, and to enable effect to be given thereto, and for other purposes incidental thereto or consequential thereon," was issued yesterday. It consists of two clauses as follow:—

CLAUSE I.

The Articles of Agreement for a Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, set forth in the schedule to this Act, shall have the force of law as from the date of the passing of this Act.

For the purpose of giving effect to Article 17 of the said Agreement, Orders in Council may be made transferring to the Provisional Government established under that article the powers and machinery therein referred to; and as soon as may be after the passing of this Act the Parliament of Southern Ireland shall be dissolved, and such steps shall be taken as may be necessary for holding, in accordance with the law now in force with respect to the franchise, the number of members and method of election, and holding of elections to that Parliament, an election of members for the constituencies which would have been entitled to elect members to that Parliament; and the members so elected shall constitute the House of the Parliament to which the Provisional Government shall be responsible, and that Parliament shall, as respects matters within the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government, have power to make laws in like manner as the Parliament of the Irish Free State when constituted.

No writ shall be issued after the passing of this Act for the election of a member to serve in the Commons House of Parliament for a constituency in Ireland other than a constituency in Northern Ireland.

CLAUSE II.

This Act may be cited as the Irish Free State Agreement Act, 1922.

The schedule attached to the bill gives the Articles of Agreement for a Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, as already published.

The bill received the first reading on Thursday. The second reading will be taken next Thursday.

BRAY'S HOUSING NEEDS.

MINISTERS PROMISE AID.

A deputation from Bray Urban Council waited on the Assistant Minister for Local Government at the City Hall, Dublin, yesterday, with a view to obtaining a share of the housing grant.

The Town Clerk said that the Housing Committee adopted a building scheme in 1919, when 386 houses in the town had been certified as unfit for habitation. It was ready to be put into operation, but the difficulty was to obtain the capital. The yearly charges prohibited any building work unless the difference between the economic rent and the probable rents was provided from some source.

"The suggestion that the ratepayers should bear it is unthinkable, as the value of 1d. in the pound in Bray would only produce some £130. There is a necessity for at least 200 houses as soon as they can be erected, and the demand is for twice this number, taking into account the numbers applying for houses and the buildings in unhealthy areas that ought to have been demolished long since."

The Town Clerk suggested that if the Irish banks could be induced to lend the money at a reasonable rate the Government standing as security and guaranteeing to bridge the gap between the economic rent and the reasonable rent—the work could be started at once. On the other hand, a loan might be obtained from the White Cross Fund.

Several members of the Council supported the Clerk's statement, and referred to the fact that there were 400 unemployed in the town.

The representatives of the Ministry instructed the Clerk to get his Council to send a detailed estimate of Bray's requirements and make a formal application to the Ministry. They could then see what proportion of the grant could be allocated to Bray.

The deputation also saw the Minister of Economics and the Minister of Labour, who held out hopes that money would be available for the relief of unemployment.

BALDONNEL CRASH.

FLYING OFFICER KILLED.

Flight-Lieutenant Perry was killed and Air Mechanic Harris seriously wounded, in a crash at Baldonnell Aerodrome, Dublin, yesterday morning.

The machine was one of a squadron which left the aerodrome for England. When it had reached a height of 300 feet the engine failed, and it crashed to the ground.

Mr. Perry was killed immediately, and Air Mechanic Harris, who died in London, had both legs broken. He lies in King George V. Hospital in a precarious condition.

TRAVELLER'S COMMISSION.

£140,000,000 DUE TO BRITAIN.

Sir Robert Horne has informed Mr. A. M. Samuel that the war debt of the Belgian Government to the British Government, amounting to about £120,000,000, has been taken over by Germany, under the Treaty of Versailles.

In addition to the war debt, as defined by the Treaty, the Belgian Government owes to the British Government a sum of £9,000,000 in respect of the reconstruction credit granted to Belgium after the armistice, which was made repayable out of the Government receipts of Belgium from Germany on account of reparation, and considerable sums, not yet exactly ascertained, but amounting to approximately £8,000,000, due to the Ministry of Munitions, the Ministry of Shipping, and other departments for supplies made and services rendered after the armistice.

A payment of £6,000,000 has been made or is in course of being made by Belgium on account of the debts due to Government departments, and it has been agreed, in principle, that the reconstruction debt and the balance of the debts due to the Government department shall be funded on terms hereafter to be arranged.

ROBBERS IN A BANK.

STAFF IMPRISONED AND DRAWERS RIFLED.

The Pembroke branch of the Munster and Leinster Bank, in Upper Baggot street, Dublin, was raided yesterday by armed men, who succeeded in holding up the staff and carrying off over £100.

Shortly before twelve o'clock a man entered the office of the bank, and was followed by seven others, who appeared to be acting in concert with him. The raider who entered first jumped over the cashier's counter, and told the cashier to put up his hands. At the same time his companions compelled the manager and a female clerk to retire to an adjoining room, where the cashier was forced to join them. The keys of the safe were demanded by one of the men, who appeared to be the leader of the gang, but the demand was firmly refused by the manager, who said that he would not give them up, even if they threatened to shoot him. The manager's servant, who was attracted by the action of the raiders, came towards the office from the residential part of the house, and she also was compelled to go into the room where the staff of the bank were already held under an armed guard.

Some members of the gang were in the meantime searching the office drawers and taking possession of all the money that they could lay their hands on. After dismantling the telephone the raiders withdrew, and walked towards the centre of the city.

FUNERAL OF MR. ANDREW WATSON.

The remains of the late Mr. Andrew Watson, M.R.C.V.S., were laid to rest yesterday at Dean's Grange Cemetery. A large number of professional men and others attended the funeral. The Rev. Savell Hicks officiated at the graveside. The chief mourners were—J. P. Watson and T. A. Watson (brothers), Alfred Earle (niece), Mrs. H. M. Watson (sister-in-law), Geo. P. White (stepson).

The Royal Veterinary College and the Dublin Corporation were represented.

The funeral arrangements were carried out by Messrs. Waller, Dunville street.

CONDEMNED MAN'S APPEAL.

Black, the Tregoniesy insurance agent, who was condemned to death at the Cornwall Assizes last week for the murder of his wife by arsenical poisoning, is lodging an appeal against his sentence.

BANK CLERKSHIPS (MALE).

Since January, 1921, 99 Students of SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 Stephen's Green, Dublin, were Successful at Bank exams.—viz., Provincial, 30; Bank of Ireland, 25; Hibernian, 15; Munster and Leinster, 18; Provincial, 7; Ulster, 4; London County, Westminster, and Parrs, 1. Special Oral and Correspondence Classes now forming for all Bank Examinations.—(Advt.)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS CALLED FOR.

At a meeting of South Monaghan farmers, held at Ballynagaarn, Carrickmacross, under the auspices of the local branch, Irish Farmers' Union, the Chairman, Mr. J. Gargan, appealed to the farmers of the district to fall into line with the farmers in other parts of Ireland, who were making efforts to raise the standard of Irish agriculture.

Their chief Irish industry was agriculture, and the successful working of that industry was altogether in the hands of the farmers of Ireland, the first essential being a thorough system of organisation. Ireland, the speaker continued, would in future become a tillage country, and if the farmer was called upon to till he should in return ask the State to guarantee that in so doing he would not stand to lose, as had unfortunately happened during the last two years.

It was the duty of the farmers of Ireland, through their organisation, to get the Provisional Government to develop markets for the sale of agricultural produce, and to open up an export trade. There was undoubtedly a new and enthusiastic spirit being infused into the Parliament; and the members so elected shall constitute the House of the Parliament to which the Provisional Government shall be responsible, and that Parliament shall, as respects matters within the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government, have power to make laws in like manner as the Parliament of the Irish Free State when constituted.

The farmers of Ireland would support home manufacture, and it was with this object in view that a meeting was arranged between the Irish Manure Manufacturers and the National Executive of the Irish Farmers' Union to reduce the price of home-made manures, so as to give the farmer a chance to purchase same in preference to the imported article. As a result a reduction approaching 30 per cent. on 1921 prices was secured, and these commodities were thus brought within the reach of most farmers.

Presiding over a farmers' meeting at Corduff (South Monaghan), Rev. Fasher Murphy, C.C., said that the present was an opportune time for farmers to unite in a strong body to protect their own interests, and by co-operative efforts to raise the standard of Irish agriculture, and earn for Irish produce the merited reputation it desired on the markets of the world.

The farmer of the future should become more enterprising and better versed in modern methods as applied to agriculture. All industries would be worked on a properly organised basis, and the importance of agriculture to the Irish people would scarcely be over estimated.

At a meeting of North Monaghan farmers, convened for the purpose of enrolling members in the Farmers' Union, Mr. James Connolly (Mr. J. Kelly) said that he believed the dawn of a happier time for the Irish farmer was at hand, and he hoped that every farmer would make an honest effort to raise his own standard, and collectively to raise the standard of Irish agriculture.

Addressing a similar meeting at Rockcorry (Co. Monaghan), Mr. Father Quigley, C.C., said that what the farmers needed most was thorough organisation necessary, or if it could be used to their advantage. Nearly all other sections of the community had organised, and it was evident that a Union was the only standard and full weapon when properly and conscientiously used.

Other addresses followed, and a branch was formed and officers appointed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE ARMY IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Before it is too late, will you spare me space to express the intense gratitude not only of myself, but of the thousands of others who, I am convinced, think with me, to the British Forces now leaving Ireland for the last time?

Can we watch them leave our country in silence?

Can we not, even now, tell them of the comfort and help they have been to us many of us, and thank them, one and all, for their self-sacrifice, courage, and patience, which we have seen and appreciated, but which the world will never know? "Tommy" always has been, is, and always will be, a gentleman. Good luck to him!—Yours, etc.,

"GAZZEUL IRISHMAN."

Dublin, February 10th, 1922.

DOCTORS AND THE FREE STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Your article on "Irish Doctors" in your issue of yesterday raises a question which must, sooner or later, be considered on discussion in Ireland. It is to be hoped that the consideration of the reply thereto by its members will be based, not on the abstract, partly misleading ideas contained in your article, but rather on the concrete, practical line which will embrace the means by which the lot of the Irish doctor, at home and abroad, will be improved or at least guaranteed.

The British Medical Association, with all its faults, is, from a British doctor's point of view, a splendid institution; but the Irish doctor's interests are a totally different proposition. The public health and kindred forms of legislation enacted by the B.M.A., though the British Parliament, are a boon to the doctor practising in Great Britain, but are all almost invariably impracticable from the Irish doctor's aspect. In medical matters certainly there is no comparison between the two countries—the panel system, for instance, which, while it is suitable in England, would be unworkable in Ireland under the same legislation which governs it. The explanation lies, of course, in the fact that the circumstances are different. The same can be said of the scheme for the treatment of discharged soldiers under the National Health Insurance in Ireland. The doctor in this country who works under that system has to give professional advice and supply medicine for a fee which would not pay unless he had a good many of these men in his district. In Great Britain this may be all right. Many doctors in that country have practices which, besides giving their professional services, involve also the supply of medicine. No wonder, then, that so good many Irish doctors refuse to have anything to do with this scheme. In Ireland the objects of the Act are defeated, as the discharged sailor or soldier can testify.

"At present," your article reads, "the British standard of medicine and surgery has no superior in the world, and the Irish doctor's degree is second to none." Regarding the former assertion it is not proposed to offer an opinion; but would it be wrong to state that that standard is in a great measure due to the fact that the "Irish doctor's degree is second to none"? The "danger" that an independent medical association in this country would mean that "the standard of the Irish degree might fall below the British standard" is too mythical for serious consideration. When did any standard of Irish education—under purely Irish control—ever fall below that of any other country? Under British control it may have been temporarily curbed, because its sphere of research and activity was limited by an impenetrable barrier of oppression. There is very little fear of the decadence of any form of education in Ireland, provided that its scope is not marred by interference.

Your concern for the "doctors from the Irish Colleges" who "can go to the ends of the earth and, wherever they go, they uphold the dignity of their great profession," is certainly a very natural one. "How many of these," you ask, "are practising in Britain and the Dominions at present?" It is true that, no matter where one travels, one invariably finds that the Irish doctor takes a leading place among the members of his profession. One might go further and state that in his special branch he holds the greatest confidence of the people for whom he works. If one were to inquire the reason, the almost unvarying answer would be, "Because he is Irish." The words "Irish" and "learning" are synonymous. But, notwithstanding all the honour which Irish doctors in foreign lands gain for their country and their profession, surely the doctors who stay at home are not to be sacrificed. Who is going to see to their interests? Certainly the B.M.A. never did, and there is no reason to believe that it will do so now.

The fears which you express are purely hypothetical, and it would be interesting to know the grounds on which they are based. Surely one cannot imagine that any Irish University or College is going to lower the standard of education in medicine or any other science. The opposite is rather the likelihood. If heretofore the standard of medicine and surgery has been high, we cannot thank the B.M.A. for that. Our standards were high long long before the B.M.A. came into existence, have remained high, and, please God, will continue to do so.

Under the altered conditions of government in this country the autonomy of the medical profession in Ireland is not only important to the profession in particular, but tantamount to a necessity to the public in general. There is very little fear that the Irish doctors will do anything that they consider unnecessary. Now is their opportunity to see that their rights, hitherto neglected, will be secured in future. Whether in the new organisation which will be formed must necessarily depend on circumstances. It would be a serious step; but your arguments against such a move would, in the main, be negligible.—Yours, etc.,

P. BRENNAN.

Blackrock, February 10th, 1922.

MR. WM. EWART DOYLE,
Registered Patent Agent, 15 College Green, Dublin. Patents, Designs, Trade Marks. Advice free.
—(Advt.)

U.S. MARKETS.

STOCKS CLOSED HEAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Friday.

Stocks opened irregular. Popular Industrials reflected realising and bear selling, especially United States Steel Common. Then the market rallied under the leadership of Railroads, which advanced 1 to 2 points, but again reacted on speculative selling, due to disappointment at the United States Steel Corporation's monthly tonnage figures for January, which were 28,000 tons lower than the December return. Stocks Equipments, Oils, Sugars, and Chemicals fell 1 to 3 points. Values rallied on the late covering of Oils. Then all declined on realising in the final dealings, the closing being heavy.

CLOSING PRICES

Sales.	Stocks.	Closing Bid Prices.	Par.	Business Done. H.	L.
1200	U.S. Nav. 4½ Loan	101½	101¾		
100	Utah Top Santa Fe	97½	97		
10	Do. Preference	96	97		
1100	Do. 4½ Conv.	97½	97½		
4	Baltimore & Ohio	37½	37½		
1	Canadian Pacific	119½	119½		
1	Chesapeake, Ohio Com.	57½	57½		
2	Chic. Mil. & St. Paul	39½	39½		
1	Chicago & N. West	72½	72½		
1	Do. Pref.	100½	100½		
1	Erie 1st Preferred	31½	31½		
1	Do. 4% Conv. Pref.	39½	39½		
1	Do. Northern Pref.	70½	70½		
1	Illinois Central	101½	101½		
1	Lehigh Valley	49½	49½		
1	Louisville & Nashville	113	113		
1	Minn. St. Paul & S.S.M.	29	29		
1	Do. 2nd Mtg. 4½ Gtd.	53½	53½		
1	Missouri Pacific New	19½	19½		
1	Nat. of Mexico 1st Pf.	58	58		
1	Do. 2nd Pref.	24½	24½		
1	N. Y. Cen. & Hudson R.	79	79		
1	New York, Chic. & St. L.	92½	92½		
1	Northern Pacific Com.	71½	71½		
1	Ontario & Western	25½	25½		
1	Pennsylvania Shares	43½	43½		
1	Reading Shares	71½	71½		
1	Do. 1st Preferred	50½	50½		
1	Do. 2nd Mtg.	80½	80½		
1	Southern Railway	20½	20½		
1	Southern Pacific	85½	85½		
1	Texas Pacific	19½	19½		
1	Union Pacific	124½	124½		
1	Do. 4% Conv. Deb.	79½	79½		
1	Do. 1st Preferred	69½	69½		
1	Wabash Common	12½	12½		
1	Do. 2nd Preferred	19½	19½		
1	Amer. Beet Sugar Com.	25½	25½		
1	American Locomotive	87½	87½		
1	Amer. Smelting & Ref.	50½	50½		
1	Do. Pref.	85½	85½		
1	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	98½	98½		
1	Anaconda Copper	31½	31½		
1	Atlantic Gulf & W.I.	8½	8½		
1	Baldwin Locomotive	87½	87½		
1	Beth. Steel "B"	47½	47½		
1	Central Leather	30½	30½		
1	Chile Copper	13½	13½		
1	Crucible Steel	58½	58½		
1	Cuba Cane Sugar	8½	8½		
1	General Electric	103½	103½		
1	Goodrich (B. F.)	39½	39½		
1	Do. 1st Preferred	91½	91½		
1	Do. 2nd Preferred	69½	69½		
1	Inspiration Copper	31½	31½		
1	Int. Mercantile Marine	11½	11½		
1	Do. 1st Preferred	39½	39½		
1	Int. Nickel Com.	15½	15½		
1	Kennecott Copper	23½	23½		
1	Mexican Petroleum	85½	85½		
1	Ray Consolidated	15½	15½		
1	Republic Iron & Steel	53½	53½		
1	Sinclair Oil & Refining	34½	34½		
1	Studebaker Corp.	53½	53½		
1	Texas Gulf Sulphur	43½	43½		
1	U.S. Rubber	53½	53½		

Asked.	Ex div.	Ex bonus.	Ex rights.
Call Money	Thursday.		Friday.
Ex. on London	4.30 cents.		4.30 cents.
Ex. on Lond's, 90 days' sight	4.32.25		4.30.75
Ex. on Lond's, Demand Bills	4.33.25		4.34.25
Ex. on Paris	4.33.75		4.34.25
Ex. on Switzerland	4.37.00		4.34.25
Ex. on Belgium	4.37.50		4.37.50
Gilbert Middleton, Undated	16.00		16.00
Gilbert Middleton, Mobill's Cattle Feed Ord. F. Bonuses	16.00		16.00
Yellow Spots	8.50		9.00
Do. Pref. Oil, Yellow, May	9.00		9.75
Petroleum, Retined, in cases	17.50		17.50
Do. in bulk	17.50		17.50
Do. Philadelph. Stan. Oil	13.00		13.00
Do. Pennsylvania Oil	2.75		3.00
Spirits of Turpentine	97		97
Do. Savannah	83.00		83.50
Rosin, Grade K	4.17½		4.20
Do. Grade M	4.17½		4.20
Lard, Prime, Western Steam	11.35		11.30
Do. Midland Week	11.15		11.10
Tallow, Special	6½		6½
Stearine (New Orleans)	8.87		8.91
Wheat, No. 2 Red Winter	1.40		1.40
Do. No. 2 Hard Winter	1.40¾		1.41¼
Do. No. 2 Red, Winter	1.40¾		1.41¼
Do. No. 1 Northern Spring	1.41¼		1.38
Oats, Rio No. 7	3.90		3.75
Flour, Spring Clears	4.90—5.25		4.90—5.75
Do. Patents	5.40—5.80		5.75—6.00
Do. Fancy Patents	5.75—6.00		6.00—6.25
Jute, Prime	32.25		31
Zinc, East St. Louis	4.62½		4.52½
Commission of Lead	4.40—4.45		4.35—4.40
Do. do. Futures, Sept.	4.12½—4.17½		4.12½—4.17½
Freight, Liverpool	12½		12½
Freight, Liverpool, Grain, 60	3/9		3/9
Freight, Rosario, Grain, to Continent, per quarter	16—19		16—19
Freight, Odessa, to Liverpool, Grain, 60	23		23
Do. Buenos, per 100 lb.	23		23

PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Friday.

WHEAT—Spot market firm at 1½c. advance. Exporters engaged 63 bushels at close. Sales, afloat, 400,000. Sales, Atlantic, 596,000, last year, 544,000; clearances 523,000, last year 288,000.

FLOUR firm, 25 points up to unchanged.

CORN—Spot firm and 1c. up. Receipts—Atlantic 1,150,—, last year 338,000; clearances 388,000, last year 1,000.

COFFEE opened easy, 5 to 8 points lower. The market closed easy, 17 to 11 points down. Spot value, 20½c. Sales, 12,000 bags. Futures closed March, 4.46; May, 8.49; July, 8.20; September, 8.82; December, 8.53.

RUBBER—Spot easy; lower; first latex crepe, 15½; smoked ribbed sheets, 15¾.

SUGAR—Spot steady at 6 points decline; Porto Rico 5 points up, 4.54. Futures closed 1 point down to 2 points up. March, 2.12; July, 2.50; September, 2.54. To-day's sugar sales—50,000 tons of Cuban at 4.54 for shipment in March; 20,000 tons of Cuban at 3.67 for shipment in the first half of March.

COTTON at the opening was barely steady, with quotations 5 to 11 points lower. The market closed steady, with rates 9 to 13 points up. Spot quiet at 5 points gain. New Orleans spot unchanged. Receipts—Atlantic ports, 3,000. Gulf ports, 2,000. Stock—Atlantic ports, 4,000. Continent 3,000. Japan 3,000. February, 17.07; March, 17.19; April, 16.97; May, 16.63; June, 16.63; July, 16.41; August, 16.20; September, 16.00; October, 16.82; November, 15.78; December, 15.78; January, 15.63. Week's receipts, 40,000, last year 115,000; Atlantic for the week, last year 85,000; Gulf 61,000, last year 85,000; Pacific 6,000, last year 2,000; interior 97,000, last year 143,000. Week's exports—Great Britain, 4,391,000. Week's exports—Britain 5,000, last year 10,000; Continent 59,000, last year 77,000; Japan 16,000, last year 5,000. Stock at all ports 1,127,000, last year 1,427,000; interior 1,431,000, last year 1,614,000.

PETROLEUM steady.

KANSAS CITY—Wheat easy, 3½c. down; No. 2 hard, winter 1.32.

ST. LOUIS—Wheat firm at 2½c. advance; No. 2 red winter, 1.37.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wheat firm, 1½c. higher; No. 1 Northern spring, 1.40.

WINNIPEG—Wheat opened firm, ½c. to 1½c. higher, and further improved, closing firm, 2½c. to 2¾c. up; May, 1.56½; July, 1.33 4. Oats steady at ½c. advance; May, 47¼.

CHICAGO, Friday.

WHEAT commenced barely steady at ½c. to ¾c. fall. The market closed steady at 2½c. to 1½c. rise. Spot dull. No. 2 and No. 3 hard winter nominal; No. 1 Nor., 1.51½; July, 1.34¾.

CORN opened steady at ¼c. to ½c. decline. The closing was easy, although rates were 1½c. to ¾c. up. Spot No. 2 mixed, 53½; May, 59½; July, 61½; Sept., 63.

OATS firm, ¾c. to ¼c. higher. May, 40½; July, 41¼; Sept., 36¾.

PROVISIONS opened steady. The market closed firm, with lard 17½, pork 25s, and ribs 23½ to 30 points lower. Lard—May, 10.60; May, 10.82½; July, 11.02½. Pork—May, 19.00. Ribs—May, 10.35; July, 10.35.

BACON firm, 25 points up.

HOGS firm, with light 20 and heavy 25 to 30 points up.

	Short Rib Sides Dryselled Loose		Light.	Heavy.
To-day	9.75	10.75	9.95 10.25	9.45 9.75
Previous day	9.50	10.50	9.75 10.05	9.20 9.45

DUBLIN AND THE PROVINCES.

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS

CONNEMARA ISLANDS RELIEF.

The Archbishop of Tuam begs to acknowledge receipt of £100 from two anonymous donors in Dublin for relief of distress in the Islands. This sum has been forwarded to the local clergy for the immediate relief of the acute distress.

In a leading article on Tuesday, and in a specially-contributed article on Wednesday, the Irish Times drew attention to the widespread lack of clothing and comforts in the islands off the coast of Connemara. Whole families are starving, and the people have no seed for the spring sowing.

CONNAUGHT.

MAYO BURNING.—Waterford Farm, standing on 100 acres, near Ballyglass, Co. Mayo, has been burned down. The fences were broken a few days previously. Local tenants have been agitating for the distribution of this farm.

LEINSTER.

HOME DISCOMFORTS.—At Dundalk Petty Sessions, yesterday, William McKenna, of Carrickbrosad, Co. Armagh, was sent to gaol for three months for neglecting his two children. A N.S.P.C.C. Inspector said that the defendant lived in one-roomed house in Carrickbrosad. There was no furniture in the place, and the people slept on the earthen floor. There were seven holes in the roof. McKenna had already been sent to gaol for a month on a similar charge.

FARM WAGES ARBITRATION.—Arbitration proceedings have been held in Wexford in the matter of the protracted dispute concerning agricultural labourers' wages in South Wexford. The award fixes the reduction of wages at 12½ per cent. It applies to the parishes of Kilmore, Rathangan, Ballymore, Lady's Island, Rosslare, Lacumshane, Mayglass, Bridgetown, Barntown, Duncormack, Kilrane, and Kilmannon.

HOUSES FOR DUNDALK.—Dundalk Urban Council has applied to the Provisional Government for a loan of £20,000 as a first instalment for the North Ward housing schemes, which have already been sanctioned by the Local Government Board. It is proposed to build 22 houses in the Shields Yard area.

MUNSTER.

DIRECT CORK-FRANCE SERVICE.—The City of Cork Steam Packet Company has made arrangements for the inauguration of a steamer service between Cork and Northern French ports. The sailings will be fortnightly, but should developments warrant it, additional sailings will be arranged and accommodation provided for passengers and live stock.

SHOTS THROUGH A DOOR.—Two men demanded admittance to the Glenworth Hotel, Limerick, late on Thursday night, for drink, but the night porter refused to open the door. The men said something about officers staying there, and a shot was fired through the door, but nobody was hurt.

QUEENSTOWN SHOOTING INQUEST.—An inquest was opened at Glounthaune, Queenstown, yesterday on the body of Michael Cronin, who was killed on the attack on General Higginson's motor car earlier in the week. On the application of a representative of the I.R.A., the inquest was adjourned for the attendance of General Higginson.

ULSTER.

"THEATRE DISTURBANCE."—Pearse Sinn Fein Club, Londonderry, has passed a resolution protesting against "assault committed on a member of the club, T. J. Shiels, in the Tivoli Theatre, Dublin, on Monday last by members of the I.R.A.," and also against the "false charge preferred against him." The club demands an inquiry. Shiels, a member of the Londonderry Corporation, was fined 40s. with the option of a month's imprisonment, in the Dublin Police Court on Tuesday, for using obscene language in the Tivoli Theatre.

There were fifty applicants for one vacant house belonging to Letterkenny Urban Council.

Ballyeaston (Co. Clare) rifle range, three miles from Limerick, has been given to the I.R.A. by the Government.

The Countess of Courtown and Lady Mary Doyne have been re-elected President and Vice-President, respectively, of Gorey Nursing Association.

On Wednesday night 20 cattle were driven off the lands of Colonel Ryan, Castlefoggarty, near Thurles. No trace of them has been found.

Limerick Trades Council sent a deputation to the Borough Council to call attention to the housing problem. It was agreed to refer the matter to the Corporation Housing Committee.

John Murphy, who stated that he came from Boocommen, was remanded yesterday in Dublin Police Court on a charge of having broken into a shop, and stolen goods worth £1,000.

For stealing a horse and trap, which was left unattended in a Dublin street, Stephen Kelly, 7 Whitefriar street, and John Moore were sent to prison by a Dublin magistrate yesterday for six months and one month, respectively.

The body of a blacksmith named John Ellis, of Home Cottage, Terenure, was found in about two feet of water in the Dodder river, between the Dartry Dye Works and Orwell Bridge, yesterday morning.

Five men have been arrested by the Hilltown and Newry police on a charge of unlawful assembly, and one of being in possession of a rifle.

Two arrests have been made by the Lismore (Co. Waterford) police in connection with the larceny of rifles and ammunition from Lismore Workhouse, much of which was found hidden in a graveyard.

LAW REPORTS.

MALICIOUS DAMAGE.

NO COMPENSATION FOR STOLEN GOODS.

In the High Court of Appeal judgment was given by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice Molony, Lord Chief Justice Henry, Lord Justice Andrews, and Mr. Justice Dodd, in favour of the Armagh County Council (appellants), in the case of Leyburn v. Armagh Co. Council, in which an appeal had been brought from a judgment of the Court of Appeal for Southern Ireland, on a case stated by Mr. Justice Moore at the Armagh Assizes, affirming a decree of the County Court Judge, granted for £19 to the applicant, William Leyburn, farmer and Special constable, residens at Tynan, in the county, as compensation under the Compensation for Malicious Injuries Code, in respect of loss of property. The result of the appeal, which had been brought as a test case, will have far-reaching effects throughout the country.

The next question in the case was whether loss of stolen goods can be the subject of compensation under the Malicious Injuries Code, and the High Court of Appeal has now decided that it can not.

It appeared that on the 13th May last about 40 men approached the applicant's house in his absence, his sister being alone in the house, and about twelve men entered the house by the door, which was open. They were armed with revolvers and rifles, and after a search they took away a gun, a revolver, ammunition, and military equipment, and some other chattels, including two hats in a box, which were destroyed. No damage was done to the house, except the disorder occasioned by the searching, in respect of which no claim had been made.

The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, allowing the appeal, said Mr. Justice Moore found as a fact that there was an organised robbery. It had been, in the first place, contended, he said, that this Court was bound by the decisions of the former Court of Appeal. He had stated in his judgment on the preliminary point that this Court of Appeal had a more extensive jurisdiction than any appellate tribunal that had hitherto existed in Ireland. It was the supreme guardian of the Constitution, and the pivot upon which all the constitutional machinery was intended to turn. Under Sections 39 and 40 of the Act, all the jurisdiction, as now exercised by H.M. Court of Appeal in Ireland, was transferred to the Courts of Appeal in Southern and Northern Ireland respectively, but there was no transfer of existing appellate jurisdiction to the High Court of Appeal, which was a court separated and distinct from the Courts existing at the passing of the Act. He used hardly say it was bound to consider, with the utmost reverence and respect, the decisions of the appellate Courts, which were invariably composed of judges of the very highest distinction. The Malicious Injuries Code was a most artificial code, and could only be utilised in cases coming within its terms.

He need not agree with the contention mainly relied on in the present case, that, on the true construction of the section compensation might be recovered for all damages suffered by a householder in consequence of a riotous assembly. The unlawful or riotous assembly was not coordinate with the malicious destruction or demolishment, and was not to be construed as an act of malicious mischief, within the decision in injury in itself. The Cork Co. Council had been carried too far. The dominating motive in that case was to injure property, the larceny being but a subordinate and contingent consequence to be the natural and contemplated consequence of the unlawful act. He thought that damages were given on a wrong principle in the case of Congested Districts Board v. Mayo County Council in awarding compensation in respect of the cross tolated value. He had treated this case throughout as a case of pure larceny, and was of opinion that, under the code, no compensation could be awarded.

The other members of the Court concurred.

The decision of the Court below was accordingly reversed, and the application dismissed with costs, save as regarding the decree for £1, the value of the hats.

The whole of the costs will be borne by the County Council.

Mr. Davison (instructed by Mr. Henry J. Harris) appeared for the County Council; and Mr. Serjeant Hanna and Mr. Charles Murphy (instructed by Messrs. Monroe and Anderson) for the applicant.

WEXFORD BANKRUPTCY.

JUDGE'S WARNING.

In the Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Justice Pim, in the matter of the bankruptcy of Patrick McCann, provision dealer, Main street, Gorey,

Mrs. Elizabeth McCann, wife of the bankrupt, was examined by Mr. Murphy, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Morony). She stated that the business had been out of business last June, and that their shop was handed over to a man named Carroll for no consideration whatever. He sold a farm of four acres for £337, and, in addition to that, some of the stock and effects. He asked to account for all this money, but she admitted that after much pressure, that she had £100 on hand at home. She promised to hand that money over to the Court messenger.

Mr. Justice Pim told the witness that there was a sum of £348 which she or her husband had received, and as to the whereabouts of which she had given no explanation. He warned her that unless she had a satisfactory explanation to give next Friday she might be obliged to commit her to prison for unsatisfactory answering.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Services to-morrow in Kingstown Methodist Church will be conducted by the Rev. W. S. Casey at 11.30, and by the Rev. T. W. Gardiner, Principal of Hislop College, Nagpur, at 7.

For Supper the best drink is WELCO Cocoa. 1lb. Tin, 8d. SAVE THE COUPONS.
—(Advt.)

SERVICES AND ANTHEMS.

SEPTUAGESIMA.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.15 a.m. Matins. Litany. Psalms, lxii., lxiii., Benedictus—Haywood. Anthem, "Achieved is the glorious work" (Haydn). Hymns, 361, 364, 365. Evening Prayer. 4 p.m. Psalms, lxv., lxvi., lxvii. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Turner in G. Anthem, "Thou visitest the earth" (Hyde). Hymns, 370, 372, 373. Preacher, the Rev. R. J. D. Walker, D.D., Precentor of Clonmacnois.

Christ Church Cathedral — Canterbury West. 11. Matins. Psalm 104. Te Deum (Hopkins in A. Benedictus (Dykes in F). Introit—All people that on earth do dwell." Hymn 11.40. Holy Communion (Water in E). Preacher, Rev. Canon Somerville, M.A. 3.15. Evensong. 3.30. Evening Service—Attwood. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Somerville in G. Anthem, "This is the day which the Lord hath made" (Hyde). Te Deum (Stanford in B flat). Hymns, 370, 5, 6, 9. Organist, Dr. Sanders Darley.

The Chapel Royal.—11.15 a.m. Morning Prayer. The sermon (one cxv.). Venite, Psalm 96. Benedictus. Anthem, "In Jewry is God known (Clarke-Whitfeld). Hymns. "The people that in darkness sat." "Lord of hosts shall Irish victorious." Preacher, Rev. Canon Jenkins, M.A.

The Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11. Morning Prayer.

St. Audoen's.—11 a.m. Holy Communion. 11.30. Morning Service. Benedicite, Best, in G. Glenfarf. Anthem, "Achieved the glorious work" (Haydn). Hymn, "Songs of praise the Angels sang." Preacher, Rev. the Warden. 7.30. Evening Service. Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Lloyd in F. Anthem, "O praise God" (Weldon). Hymn, "Stars of the morning so precious bright."

Bagot-street Church.—11.30. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. Rev. J. Quinn, M.A., Secretary, Dr. Jaeger's Home. 3.30. Children's Service, Mr. J. N. Tisdall. Evening Prayer.

St. Mary's Church of Ease.—11.30. Holy Communion. Rev. J. R. Donald. 4. Children's Service.

St. Ann's Church.—8. Holy Communion. 10 and 11.30. Matins and Sermon. 4. Children's Service. Rev. J. W. Cranier. 3.30. J. H. Alexander.

Rathmines Parish Church.—8. Holy Communion. 10. Litany. 11.30. The Rector. 11.30. Children's Service. R

THOUGHTS AND THEORIES.

Society and Law—The Moral High-Jump—A Song of Soap.

(BY C. H. B.)

IT is written somewhere in the adventures of that astonishing person, Jurgen, King of Eubonia, that the religion of Hell is patriotism and its government an enlightened democracy. If either of these codes were dispensed with, even in part, the natives assured him, Hell would not be what it is. Now, it would ill become any bright journalist to doubt this arrangement, much less to quarrel with it. We have as much use for peace as a butcher has for Friday. There are only two kinds of journalists—those who make trouble and those who deplore it. The former provide the fuel for the fire; the latter supply the draught. But it was not my intention to discuss journalism, still less to deplore them. Unlike the dogs of the lyric measure, we do not delight to bark and bite, and it is not our nature, too. On the contrary, we make the most considerate of husbands and the kindliest of fathers. We are not by temperament, at any rate, the bustlers and breakers of the world for ever, it seems; but, like all wise merchants, we stock only saleable goods. Be we stimulate the fashions, decide that the next war shall be cut lower at the back or that the new line of self-determination shall stop above instead of below the knee? Perhaps, we do. Trade must be maintained somehow. But we are not obstinate about it. If the fire of patriotism and the brimstone of democracy should become unpopular, our cheap excursions to Elysium and specially conducted tours through the Fields of Asphodel would be marvels of cheapness and efficiency.

But there is no real demand for these things; and, if there are in the world any persons who love peace and harmony for their own sakes, they must surely despair of ever seeing a world fit for pacific persons to live in. Never did the heathen so rage both together and apart. Never was collective man such a mean, quarrelsome, vindictive, selfish, narrow-minded, arrogant, egotistical brute. Never was strife so much the monarch of all it surveyed. Oh yes, I know that the guns are not booming and the trenches are overgrown with grass. But war, real war, played according to the rules, does not itself generate meanness of spirit and hatred, though it may be the outcome of them. Fighting men do not hate—once they have started to fight. There are newspaper offices, scores of them the world over, that at the present time are distilling more meanness and hatred *per* night—distilling it because their patrons want it, because they could not sell if they contained anything else—than was generated in a month of fighting on the Western Front. Truly the lover of peace and quiet, of Christian good-will among men, may despair if such a person really exists, if bio-chemistry recognises the existence of such an organism as really possible!

"Pacifists."

Shouts of, "Of course he exists!" and "What about me?" from the righteous internationalists who never approved of the war—at least, never approved of our winning it. I know an English lady who so detests war and is so international that she refuses to subscribe money for the assistance of wounded exsoldiers on the grounds that everything that can be spared should go to feed the poor, starving Russians. When I told her that I regarded the sending of milk and money to Russia as simply so much artificial respiration for the Trotsky and the Cheka she nearly threw me out of the house. I know another lady who is so democratic that she makes the tweeny maid and the knife-boy, not to mention the butler and the footman, come up and sit in the drawing-room after dinner. They generally stick it about a week. Her desire to uplift them is most sincere; but recently, when one of the maids showed evidences of having loved not wisely but too well, she was thrown into the street as if she had been a toad.

I mention these good ladies because they rather advertise their belief in the brotherhood of man, and, doubtless (though they do not insist on it), the sisterhood of woman. But we are all just as bad, just as savage at heart, just as much *homo homini lupus*, as Montesquieu puts it, and *femina feminæ felis*. Superiority can be claimed only by a few shining examples like myself, who repudiate the dictates of hypocrisy, admit quite frankly that dislike is the usual emotion generated by the contemplation of one's fellowmen, and declare that if, as seems likely, the dislike serves Nature's purpose, she has certainly gone the right way about provoking it.

To say that there is no trouble-breeder like your "pacifist" is to utter a commonplace. There is here no question of striking at your true Christian through the egotistical cranks that so often paraded as "pacifists" during the war. It is the real Christian that makes the trouble, and the better man he is—that is to say, the more ready he is to love his enemies and forgive those that hate him—the more trouble he makes. It is easy to see why this is so. All morality, all virtue and vice, are purely a matter of convention. Society sets the standard. The virtuous rise above it; the wicked, who are really only the primitive, fall below it. After a bit the Law, which is neither pacific nor Christian in operation, whatever it may be in intent, and education improve us so that we all reach the standard without any difficulty. At least we would, but society keeps raising the standard, with the result that at least half the community are generally below it. It is like high-jumping at an athletic meet. Accomplishment satisfies no one. The object is to ascertain not how high the competitors can jump, but how high they cannot jump. We like to see the champion clear six feet-three, but we should feel that we had been done out of our money's worth if he did not go on and miss six feet-four.

The Criminal Classes.

Now, all this is very right and proper if society is to keep advancing. There was a time when to bludgeon my neighbour and steal his wife, was considered quite an ordinary and well-conducted thing to do; nay, if my neighbour happened to belong to another tribe or totem, even a laudable thing to do. We have admirably got beyond that stage, though not so far as people think or as might have been expected, seeing how long we have laboured or the number of goals and gallows that have been used up in the process. But the instinct is to recede. Half the community spends its time below the standard of social conduct prescribed by the community for itself. The man who goes to his grave conscious of the fact that he has never broken the law is a bit of a masterpiece. But, if Mr. Policeman Law were to look the other way for but a few years, not half, but all, the community would soon fall so far below the standard that it would take centuries to reelevate them. The trouble with your Christian "pacifist" is that he is not willing to let the law take its course. He likes a heart to the thief that he catches stealing his chickens, and, instead of taking him to the police station, he gives him half-a-crown, and tells him to go away and sin no more. The thief goes away, but of course he sins some more—not because he is an ungrateful monster, but because society has set the standard too high for him. The bar of *meum* and *tuum* is up to six feet-four.

There is an idea abroad among moral persons—at least the idea is fostered among the young—that crime is a sort of hill down which you toboggan at an ever-increasing speed. Teasing the cat or smoking a cigarette behind the barn starts you sliding, and in no time you are down at the bottom with Charles Peace and Cæsar Borgia and Landru and all the other real bad lots. But any police magistrate will tell you that nothing of the kind occurs. There is a "driving a motor car without a light" class, a "rag and bone and steal the chickens if you are not looking" class, a pickpocket class, a robbery with violence class, a poison in your soup class. It is quite unusual for one sort of criminal to slop over, as it were, into the next compartment. That, one can understand; for all these people have—if one may revert to the athletic simile—failed to clear the bar; but they have not failed to clear it at the same point. The pickpocket has got as high as five feet-six, the robber with violence only five feet-two. But the pickpocket is probably as proud of having cleared his five feet-six as the Bishop of Naxos is of topping the bar at six feet-five. Probably he regards the robber with abhorrence, and would denounce him as an enemy of society if he had occasion to run up against him. I have heard a cockney, whose principal occupation in life was stealing barrows, protest indignantly when a policeman referred to him as a criminal. The magistrate, who understood these things, and quite realised how the barrow-stealer's feelings must have been hurt, rebuked the policeman, telling him that he must refer to the offender as the prisoner or the defendant.

Survival.

It would not matter very much if the "pacifist," who is not a common wildfowl in any country, contented himself with refusing to have the law on chicken-stealers, though, if everyone did it, the community would be back in a state of savagery in ten years. But there are international standards of morality and international law-breakers, and, instead of the much-needed international policeman, a sort of international Lynch law that generally succeeds, though its methods are rough and ready, in hanging the right criminal. The "pacifist" is a confirmed meddler with the operations of this Lynch person. Germany set about being a save man, or rather a cave nation, and after years of practice set out to bludgeon her neighbours, and take their wives and household belongings. The Lynch person at once took the matter up, and, after a terrific struggle, and with the aid of the entire sheriff's posse and some well-intentioned bystanders, overpowered the miscreant and took his club away. But no sooner was he locked safely in the caboose than the "pacifist" began to warm towards him. The only way to cure him, they declared, was to let him out and give him half-a-crown. No doubt, that is what will happen, and the world will say to itself: "After all, this cave man business is rather fun, and, if Mr. Christian-'Pacifist' let that ruffian Germany off and gave him half-a-crown, there cannot be much harm in it."

Of course, there is no harm in it unless it is harmful for civilisation to retrogress instead of to progress—and to prove that will take you all your time. At least, there might be no harm in it if we all decided to slide back together. But all that the Christian "pacifist" has achieved—always with the best of intentions, mark you—is to set some nations going backwards while others still think it their duty to press forward. He has made a world in which the cave-man lies down with the archbishop and the stockbroker with the head-hunter. You see the result, and it would be a jolly sight worse if your "pacifists'" "pacificism" were all-wool and a yard wide. Fortunately, he is human, and sooner or later the backsliders touch him (or her) on the raw. The appearance of an illegal infant may do the trick or speeding motorists or vile fellows bent upon possessing themselves of other people's real estate. Somewhere there is a crevice in the armour, and, once it is found, your "pacifist" sends for a policeman—for ten policemen—quicker than it takes to tell it. When the case comes up in court there is no appeal for mercy. Let the law take its course—and the law does. Only it would save us all so much trouble if the "pacifists" ceased from pacifying, and the law, whether it be a good, bad, or indifferent law, got home every time. But then we should all survive, and that is not Nature's idea at all. She desires that there should be a struggle for existence, and has invented the "pacifist" to make sure that there is. Thanks to him (and her) the surviving business is becoming harder every day.

REUNITED.

["*Dulce est desospere in loco.*"]

Brown, buxom cake of saponaceous Windsor,
Not all the perfumed spices of the Indi or
The rose that on old Omar's grave is blown,
Midway between the desert and the sown,
Where runs the golden road to Samarkand
Through Mr. S. Scropain's native land,
Nor yet the priceless, grey-green ambergris
That blubbery recquals biliously release,
Or the rare treasure of the musky deer
That haunts the craggy highlands of Cashmere,
Are half so sweet to my exultant nose
As thou whose magic use doth not disclose.

O, long have I, with soaps of coarser ilk,
Polished a surface once as soft as silk,
Scoured with the wastage of the knacker's yard
My tegument till it grew rough and hard,
Though mulched at intervals with glycerine,
Yet never felt that I was really clean.
Still was I thou not, Economic unkempt,
Who view thy use with ill-concealed contempt,
Declared that, if one must consume the stuff,
Another compost should be good enough;
And thou from these embittered shores wast banished
By Captain Boycott's atrophying hand.
But now thou'rt back. I ask not why or how
This load of care is lifted from my brow;
Enough to my bosom may thee welcome be!
And swiftly to the waiting bathroom I hie.
There will I fling the garment of despair
From rough, red limbs that once Apoline were,
Sink, dreamy-rapturous, in the well-filled tub,
And scrub and scrub and scrub and scrub and scrub.

GOLF NOTES.

Clontarf's New Home.

It was always the ambition of the Clontarf members to secure "Porter's Field," in order to extend their course to eighteen holes, their hopes in that respect have been partly realised, for they are now installed not only in the coveted "Porter's field," but in the splendid house which was in occupation of the late Master of the Rolls, Sir Andrew Porter, up to the time of his death.

Owing, however, to the lease of "Bradshaw's" having expired, the 1st and 2nd, part of the 7th, the 8th, and the 9th holes have been lost to the club; but with the ground over which the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and portion of the 7th holes extend, and the additional land about the house, there is now ample material on which to get to work on laying out a very fine nine.

I hear that the committee contemplate laying out twelve holes, and that in time they hope to add the other six, but until that land is available for extending the course to the utmost limit would it not be wiser to have a really first-class nine than to go to the trouble and expense of constructing a twelve-hole course, which, however good the holes might be, would be at best a makeshift.

The old Finglas Club had such a course, and ultimately the committee were forced to reconstruct the course, squeeze the extra holes into the land at their disposal—and thus spoil what was an excellent nine-hole links.

The new quarters of Clontarf are splendidly adapted to the requirements of this go-ahead club. The house—one of the most substantial and commodious in the district—contains something like twenty rooms, many of which must for the present be useless to the club. The locker rooms are on the basement, and on the ground floor are the lounge, dining, and refreshment rooms, committee room, and ladies' room. A splendid billiards room is also available, but for the present billiards do not enter into the scheme which the committee have in view.

On the beautiful lawns about the house tennis and croquet courts can be constructed, and I hear that in the near future residents who play these games will be well catered for, while a bowling green is also spoken of.

NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

As a matter of fact, the club enters on its new lease of life under the happiest auspices indeed, the new club house is one of the most commodious and best-equipped in the Metropolitan district, and what with the extensive gardens, the fine views, and the cheery surroundings generally, the members, who had to put up with much inconvenience in the old bungalow which served as the old club house, are now about to receive the full reward for their patience and loyalty to the club. The membership list is full, but in view of the probability of the committee deciding on a twelve-holes course fifty or so of those on the waiting list will be elected.

An interesting golfing function took place in the Dolphin Hotel a few nights ago, when Mr. James Fielding, Hon. Secretary of the Hermitage Club, was entertained to dinner by a number of the members who had subscribed to a presentation to him on the occasion of his recent marriage. The chair was taken by the Rev. Father Ryan. Mr. P. J. Murphy, one of the most popular of Hermitage captains, in making the presentation of a valuable case of cutlery, alluded to the great services which Mr. Fielding had rendered to the club. Mr. Fielding went to Hermitage from Clontarf, and by the exercise of plenty of tact, and his splendid ability for organisation, he played a prominent part in making the Hermitage what it now is, a very flourishing golf club.

The other day I had an interesting chat with Major Garret, the Hon. Secretary of the Co. Louth Club. He told me that the season which has ended was one of the most successful in the history of the Ballsay Club, there being a balance of nearly £260. Several improvements are contemplated by the committee, one of which is the construction of a permanent roadway from the village to the club house, and it was good to hear that the rabbit difficulty has been almost completely solved. When circumstances justify the committee embarking on such an undertaking the club house will receive attention.

It is a great pity that there is not more accommodation at Baltray. If anyone had the enterprise to build a golfers' hotel close to the links it would pay its way in a few years, for if the accommodation were there there would be few more popular golfing resorts in the country than Baltray.

"TRAVELLER."

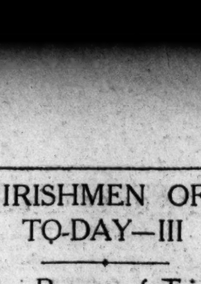
ALL'S FAIR IN LOVE.

Posing as Cullen Landis, a film actor, a former Los Angeles youth was married in Chicago recently to a girl whom he won after a courtship lasting less than 36 hours. The bridegroom told the police that he was travelling in soft goods, but, as business was not good, he conceived the idea of masquerading as the film player. At first the bride was angry and threatened to have the marriage annulled. Later she said she still loved her husband, and, as the young man's sentiments were the same, the police allowed him to go.

IRISHMEN OF TO-DAY—III

The Provost of Trinity College.

THE part of *successeur d'Alexandre* is always difficult to play. Anybody can fill a small man's shoes. To take up the work of a really big man is a vastly different matter. You are handicapped before you start. Like a second wife, you are constantly exposed to the risk of having your predecessor's virtues contrasted with your own faults, and woe betide you if you make a mistake. Then the critics ready get busy. "Ah, if only So-and-so were alive," they murmur in their wisdom, "how different things would be!"



The Most Rev. and Right Hon. J. H. Bernard, D.D.

The Most Reverend and Right Honourable John Henry Bernard, D.D., followed in the footsteps of one of the most brilliant men who ever passed through the Front Gate of Trinity College. The late Dr. Mahaffy, who preceded him as Provost, and in collaboration with whom he translated Kant, was known and respected as a scholar all over Europe. Wherever men of learning and culture were gathered together the name of John Pentland Mahaffy was held in high esteem, and for many years he occupied an almost unique place in the learned councils of the world. Mahaffy had also his qualities were what the Germans call *grosszügig*—the dictionary says that it means "on a large scale," but the translation is very inadequate—and his shortcomings, like his virtues, were very boldly drawn. But he was essentially a man of arresting and positive personality. On everything which he touched he left his mark. As a German professor once said at a meeting of scholars at Athens, "*der Mahaffy war ein grosser Mensch.*"

THE MAHAFFY STANDARD.

That Dr. Bernard has been able to maintain the Mahaffy standard so well is the best proof of his worth. He has been called to guide the destinies of Trinity College through what may prove to be the most difficult period of its long and eventful history. Already his Provostship has seen the passing of the Union with Great Britain, and with its passing Trinity College has been launched into an uncharted sea. In the days that lie ahead a strong and fearless hand will be needed at the helm. The Scylla of a too rigid Conservatism yawns to starboard. The Charybdis of confusion waits to port.

So far Dr. Bernard has acted with admirable statesmanship and vision. He is one of the men who have been called upon to take part in the political discussions in London on behalf of the Southern minority, and his conduct throughout the negotiations has been tolerant and wise. The real test, of course, has yet to come. But Trinity College is fortunate in its Provost, and nobody doubts that Dr. Bernard is the right man in the right place.

Unless I am mistaken—and if I am, I rely on Mr. Swift MacNeill to put me right—Dr. Bernard is the only man on record who resigned an Archbishopric to become the Provost of Trinity College. He has had a remarkable career. Born sixty years ago in India, he entered College at the age of sixteen, winning Science Scholarship in '79, Mathematical Studentship in '80, the Madden Prize in '83, and finally Fellowship in '84. In the following year he married, a year afterwards he was ordained, and became a priest in 1887. Within another year he was appointed Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity, a position which he filled with distinction for a number of years. In 1902, on the death of Dr. Jellett, Dr. Bernard was appointed to the Deanery of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and resigned his Fellowship in Trinity. He remained in the Cathedral for nine years, after which he was elected to the Bishopric of Ossory, in succession to Dr. d'Arcy, who was translated to the Diocese of Down. Dr. Bernard became very popular with all sections of the community in his new sphere of work, and when he left Kilkenny in 1915 to succeed Dr. Peacocke as Archbishop of Dublin the local Corporation, Nationalist and Roman Catholic to a man, passed a resolution of congratulation in which it expressed its extreme regret at Dr. Bernard's departure.

He was Archbishop of Dublin for four years, and when Sir John Mahaffy died in May 1919, his name was widely canvassed in connection with the vacant Provostship. In June he was appointed, and since that time he has been in residence at the Provost's House.

A GREAT CHURCHMAN.

Dr. Bernard's career, as I have tried to sketch it above, would be described by the paragraph writer as "meteoric," but there is nothing of the meteor about the Provost. The first thing that strikes one about Dr. Bernard is his quiet dignity. He is a great Churchman, as well as a fine scholar. All his gestures reveal the *grand seigneur*, and his courtly manner is that of a bygone age. Yet at times Dr. Bernard can be severely practical. Together with the late Primate, Dr. Crozier, he represented the Irish Church at the famous Convention, where his keen mind and thorough grasp of affairs made a deep impression on Unionist and Nationalist alike. In later days he has taken some part in political negotiations, and the qualities of moderation which he has displayed have given him a wide influence throughout the country.

His mind compasses the widest interests. A brilliant mathematician, he is also a philosopher and a humanist. He is as proficient in the Greek of St. Cyprian as he is in Cartesian coordinates, and can be equally interesting on St. Thomas Aquinas and Henri Bergson. As a theologian he has no superior in Ireland. Some of his writings bear the stamp of an austere dogmatist, whereas his published sermons, under the title of *Via Domini*, are instinct with the broadest spirit of Christian tolerance.

The contrast is exemplified in his character. There are times when Dr. Bernard can be an almost relentless martinet; generally he is the kindest and most charming of men. His smile is irresistible; his frown is rare, but compelling. He has the power of making the callowest undergraduate feel at ease in his presence, but he also has the power of making him feel the most miserable wretch in existence. The Provost grants a favour with the suave urbanity of a polished gentleman, but the order with the easy confidence of a Commander-in-Chief, and the order is always obeyed.

DR. BERNARD'S TASK.

Dr. Bernard's appearance is well known in Dublin. His begaltered figure may be seen almost any day in the city streets, for he nearly always goes on foot. One cannot imagine him as anything else than a bishop. He has the purely episcopal face, and carries himself with all the grace and bearing of a Prince of the Church. Humour and austerity chase each other in the recesses of his earnest eyes, while a firmly set mouth with equal mobility expands into a smile which lights up his whole face or tightens in stern resolution.

The Provost of Trinity College is still a comparatively young man. Dr. Mahaffy was comparatively young when he went to the Provost's House—and much of his work has yet to be done. He has made an excellent beginning. Under his *régime* Trinity College has flourished, and there is no fear that the interests of the University will be neglected. Dr. Bernard has given evidence of that good judgment and elasticity of mind which are so essential to anybody who occupies a position of responsibility in Ireland to-day. We hardly realise the vastness of the changes that are taking place hourly before our eyes. We are far too close to events to see them in their just perspectives, and our visions of the future is blurred and dim. In circumstances like these the shaping of a policy is delicate work. Trinity College has burned its boats, or, rather, they have been burned by the British Government, and henceforward its destinies will be involved inextricably in the fortunes of the Irish Free State. The measure of its co-operation with the powers that are about to be will be the measure of its success as a University.

For that, if for no other reason, Dr. Bernard's presence at the head of affairs is a good omen. Nobody could be better fitted than he to uphold the traditions of dignity and inde-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

IN SEARCH OF THE SUN.

Lure of the Riviera.

The first thing man worshipped besides himself was the sun. And though the passing of the centuries has seen that worship decline, though modern civilisation has more of ice than sun in its blood, we still slip away, those of us who are fortunate enough to get a chance, and worship in one or other of Phœbus's surviving, but diminished, temples.

As an astronomical fact, of course, the sun shines everywhere at some time or another, and the dingiest parts of Britain and Ireland have their blue days as well as their grey days. It even gets so hot that for a few days in the year, perhaps, we abuse the Lord of Light for larding the lean earth with a little of our superfluous adipose.

But these are not, and never will be, the lands of the sun, whose presence when you are really in his domains is immediately manifest, not with sweltering heat, nor yet with seas of blue and, between gloom, silver, or the cold loveliness of winter radiance, but in a certain indescribable sun heat, dry and motionless, that seems to hold the hours in leash and then fall suddenly into a world of dusk.

NOTHING MEAN AND SORDID.

Where the sun shines nearly every day in the year and for many days at a time the earth stays warm and the air absorbs some chemic quality that the uncertain northern summer never brings in its train. Action and energy become profane and useless things, and all life diminishes if it is permitted to the measure of a cricket's chirp or the faint rustle of the breeze among olive trees. Nothing is mean and sordid, because light and shadow subdue every harsh thing. But nothing is mystic or hidden, and there is nothing of promise or regret in the picture.

And that is as well. For if the realms of the sun had all the attributes of Paradise, instead of the majority only men would migrate South in a body and the world of action would merge for ever into the world of ease. But ease will never again be the world's master. The human ant heap is too crowded.

Of all the temples of the sun to which men and women throng who have the means and the time at their disposal there is none so famous and, perhaps, none so beautiful as the Riviera. Certainly there is none so rich in the beauty that man hardly conjures into being and yet so easily leaves to posterity. In other places also the great hills in their glory stoop to bathe their craggy feet in waters exquisitely blue.

But it is only on the Riviera that about the feet of the mountains cling scores upon scores of villages and towns, some modern, but most of them massed with crooked streets and town with the softly-decaying architecture of several centuries. Grasse, Cagnes, Villeneuve-Loubet, Mougins, Frejus—the very names smack of the fifteenth century romances, certainly not of the bank-breaking Monte Carlist, the Nice bather, or the motor-equipped patron of the Corniche Route.

QUAINT VILLAGES.

It is of these quaint villages and ancient towns that Mr. Henry Adams Gibbons tells us in his sedate, but sunny, prose, and that Mr. Hornby's brush has caught the secret in "Riviera Towns" (Hutchinson), and, though we, ourselves, of us, have been placed to go one day to the Riviera and see these places for ourselves, there is a good deal to be said for acquainting ourselves with them now, for when the time comes to start more material tasks may occupy us.

Nay, it may even be that, should some untoward accident prevent us from making the trip, and that the land of orange and palm, of jasmine and olive should be denied us, we should remain to us a kingdom of the mind and not of the ere, to be visited only in company with Mr. Gibbons and his faithful artist, our loss will be no great matter.

"We want to take away with us," said Mr. Gibbons, to the old dame at Saint-Paul-du-Var, "a tangible memory of this beautiful, this picturesque, this verdant court in which you live." "If you had the money, my good madame, emotionally, "you'd want to go away and forget it." And so, no doubt, we should. And even after a few months of it we should probably be served with a perfectly ridiculous longing for a glimpse of Merrion square, and a sniff of Guinness's brewery.

Meanwhile we all want to go a-roving, and most of us want to go South. It may be for Nice and the Carlton, or for Monte Carlo and its flesh pots, Mentone with its palm lined Promenade du Midi, or Villafranche with its old harbour and lovely rocks. The Riviera can suit all tastes. But, alas! it suits only one sort of purse, and that is where Mr. Gibbons comes to our rescue.

ORIGINAL MOTION PICTURES.

Dublin Claims the Honour.

Few people are aware that to Dublin belongs the honour of showing the first motion pictures either in Great Britain or Ireland. The first exhibition took place towards the close of the year 1896, and the circumstances in which it was held are worth placing on record. A French scientist, M. Lumiere, unable to rent a hall or other public place in London to show his invention, a cinematograph apparatus, tried some of the films in a room in Regent street. Then he came over to Dublin, and, after some trouble, arranged with the late "Dan" Lowry, proprietor of the old Star Theatre of Varieties, now known as the Empire Palace Theatre, Dame street, to show his pictures there.

Having at last secured his hall the inventor was still confronted with other difficulties. The apparatus was fixed up, but then the all-important question of suitable light arose. There were no proper arc lamps for lantern work in those good old days, and it seemed, after all, that the "show" could not go on. Poor Lumiere was nearly in despair when the late Adam Findlater suddenly came to the novelty of the experiment, volunteered to lend a dynamo from his own works. A gas engine was supplied by Crossley Brothers, and all the appliances were erected in the saloon bar of the theatre. After that everything went smoothly.

SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENT.

The subsequent development of the motion picture business in Dublin is interesting. Shortly after a shop was taken in Dame street, and fitted with six small Edison kinetoscopes—small penny-in-the-slot machines, which showed about thirty feet of a picture run by a tiny motor and illuminated by a small electric light, both driven off a 6-v. accumulator. This was followed by the mutoscopes and several other automatic machines of a similar kind.

About the same time the Livermore Brothers had to show a small picture in the end of Christy Minstrel programme. One wonders what the newer generation of cinema patrons would have thought of that "living picture display?"

This development has just now culminated in the opening of the Metropole Theatre, a magnificent building in every way, worthy of one of Europe's finest thoroughfares. It marks a notable advance on anything yet attempted in cinema construction in Ireland, and is equal to rank with some of the most ambitious schemes across the water. It represents the last work in the architectural planning of such buildings being arranged on principles which ensure the utmost degree of perfection in the presentation of films. The gallery is spacious and well-seated, and descends at a gradient which gives an uninterrupted view of the proscenium, while the area provides the maximum of seating accommodation without any risk of overcrowding. The suites of private boxes are roomy, beautifully appointed, and harmonise with the sumptuous scheme and aspect of the interior. The artistic treatment of the ceiling is not equaled in any cinema theatre in Great Britain, or even the Continent. There is seating accommodation for 1,500 people, and when things become ship-shape this capacity is certain to be frequently taxed. The musical conductor is Mr. Goldwater, who has already proved his merit in a similar position at the Carlton Cinema.

(Continued from preceding column.)

pendence which have been handed down through generations of Trinity men. Nobody is likely to display greater tolerance towards those from whom he differs, or to recognise more clearly the need for a new outlook in a new time.

The Provost of Trinity College is one of the men from whom Ireland expects big things. On the exercise of his influence will depend to a large extent the attitude of the younger generation of Southern loyalists towards the Irish Free State. Trinity College will continue in the future, as in the past, to supply the Empire with some of its best administrators, and its sons will carry what is best of Irish culture to the corners of the earth. But now Ireland will have need of Trinity men as she never needed them before. She will have a Civil Service of her own. Irish affairs will be directed by Irish brains, and we all hope that many of the young men who, in the ordinary course of events, would have left the country will now stay at home. On Dr. Bernard will fall the task of inspiring young Trinity with loyalty to the Irish Free State. That he will succeed nobody who knows him can doubt.

NICHEVO.

(Subjects of previous articles in this series:—Sir James Craig, the Right Hon. H. G. Burgess.

THE FUNCTION OF MONEY.

Fallacies about Currency.

There was once an Irish member of the British House of Commons who had a grievance because Ireland had £1 notes and England had (then) no smaller denomination than £5. This peculiarity struck his brain as the real cause of Ireland's woes, and year by year he used to bring his theory before a bewildered House of Commons. It was nonsense, gravely spoken; but it was not a bit worse nonsense than some of the theories that are now boating about and getting publicity, and affecting the minds of a population seriously bent upon reconstruction, anxious to begin, but naturally having neither the time nor the wish to delve into that dry subject, political economy.

I propose to deal with four of these fallacies:—

(1) That the British Government have made and are making enormous profits by printing Treasury notes (statement by a member of the Dublin Corporation made a couple of months ago).

(2) That "the Irish consumer is paying 3s. in the £ for the privilege of being a partner in the comparatively unsound economic entity known as Great Britain and Ireland" (a newspaper article by Mr. P. Donnelly).

(3) That the Irish Government can, and should, put itself in funds at the beginning of its career by printing off a number of notes, and so making for itself a vast profit without injury to anybody (statement made to the writer by a well-known politician).

(4) That a country is advantaged or disadvantaged, as the case may be, by the circumstance that its rate of exchange with another country is lower or higher than normal. This opinion is almost universal.

Each of these notions is based on a misconception of the nature and function of money, and accordingly one must go down to bedrock to explain what money is, and then show how a community is affected by the increase of paper money, or by varying exchanges.

We all know what barter is. We have ourselves tried it when we palmed off our worst top, a penknife with a broken hasp, and a dozen unchipped glass marbles, for one of our neighbour's pet rabbits. But it was a complicated and mentally exhausting business, involving a nice adjustment of the balance by miscellaneous articles of a greater or less degree of desirability. In the complex domestic and foreign dealings of civilised communities barter is obviously impossible; and so we have money. One cannot eat money, or drink it, or sleep in it, or clothe oneself in it. These things are not the function of money—that function is to be a medium of exchange, a means to avoid barter, to facilitate the exchange of commodities or services for commodities or services.

In considering the value of money or the purchasing power of money, whether as regards internal trade or external trade, we must always try to get behind the money and see what it stands for—what of commodities or services it represents.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

In theory, anything which a nation is prepared, by agreement as embodied in legislation, to adopt as a currency can serve the purpose of a currency; but there are limitations to this theory. For example, it will not do to have a currency which is capable of being multiplied by any person to an indefinite extent. If a country adopted sea-shells as a currency, the currency would be valueless, because everybody would have, in effect, as many of them as he wanted, and, in spite of all legislation, nobody would give anything for them, and the people would either turn to barter or cease to produce. This is what would happen, too, if a Government continued indefinitely to multiply the currency by using the printing press.

There is nothing, in theory, to prevent a nation from having an entirely paper currency, having no relation to, and not based on, any article of value whatsoever. But such a currency (called inconvertible currency) has many drawbacks. There is, first, the danger of the Government's abusing its powers and either multiplying or diminishing the currency in circulation unwisely. If the amount of currency in a country is increased, while the production and the volume of trade—which constitute the demand for money—remain stationary, that will happen which always happens when the supply of anything goes up and the demand for the thing does not—namely, the value of money will fall; or, to put it in another way, prices will rise. This is called inflation of the currency.

The contrary process, diminishing the currency while other things remain stationary, is called deflation, and brings prices down. To disturb the purchasing power of money in this way, in the absence of grave and urgent necessity, is quite indefensible; for, as will be seen later, it is destructive of sound commerce.

Then, secondly, a purely paper currency is inferior to a currency which is based on an article that is of value, and of the same value, everywhere, for in the case of the latter, any person, wherever he may be, will know the value of the currency, since he looks at it in terms of the article on which it is based, of which he knows the value.

Accordingly, we find countries adopting as currency that which has at its basis something valuable or desirable in the minds of men all the world over. The precious metals have obvious advantages for this purpose, gold especially. Gold is a rare and valuable metal, having a certain amount of desirability everywhere. Further, it possesses the excellent quality of being comparatively stable, for in normal times it does not vary much in its exchanging or purchasing power, over short periods, at any rate.

It is, moreover, a very durable metal, losing little of its weight as it passes from hand to hand, or from till to till. Where there is a gold standard, as was the case in England before the war, the unit of exchange, the sovereign, derives no advantage from having the Sovereign's head upon it beyond the fact that it shows that it has a certain weight of pure, or virtually pure, gold.

PAPER MONEY.

Even where a gold (or other metal) standard is in force, paper money must be used to supplement it, to an extent that depends on the volume of trade or production. But it must not be forgotten that, even so, the gold is the standard. Take England before the war. The bank note was of no intrinsic value; if you looked at it it was simply a promise to pay a sovereign, or so many sovereigns, on demand. You could not oblige a shopkeeper to take it; he would be entitled to demand gold in discharge of the debt you owed him; but, if you took it to the bank of issue, that bank was bound to give you its face value in golden sovereigns. The bank dares not refuse; if it does it means a bank failure; the shutters must be put up and the Court of Chancery take possession.

Silver and copper were (and are) merely subsidiary coins, used for change in small transactions, deriving their value from legislative enactment, and not being legal tender beyond a certain very limited amount. Accordingly, we had in the pre-war United Kingdom a gold standard, the paper money being merely a promise to pay so much gold, and being immediately convertible into gold; the gold being legal tender to any amount; paper money not being legal tender at all; and silver and copper coins being legal tender to a merely negligible amount.

I have mentioned that gold is an excellent standard of value or medium of exchange, because it is comparatively stable. That is, surely, important. If I agree to pay fifty sovereigns a year for fifty years, it is very desirable, in the interests of justice to both contracting parties, that fifty sovereigns should mean the same in relation to commodities or services (that is, should buy the same commodities or services) at the end as at the beginning or during the middle of the term. So also, if I make a contract to pay £1,000 at the end of six months, it is just and desirable that the £1,000 should mean the same at the end of the six months as now. Gold is very stable—but, like every other commodity, it goes up and down in the market in accordance with the ratio between its production and the demand upon it. For many reasons—into which it is not necessary to go—gold has, since the war, become greatly depreciated in value; it is now worth, in relation to other commodities, little more than one-half of what it was worth before the war. That is one of the reasons why America, with her unimpeachable gold standard, has prices so much higher than she had before the war. There are other reasons, no doubt—Labour requiring greater comforts and luxury, and not turning out per man as much as before, is another—but gold is twice as cheap now as before the war; and, it may be remarked, gold is not likely to become as dear or as valuable as before for many a long day.

(To Be Continued.)

MATER CONCERTS.

Over fifty concerts have now been held under the auspices of the Mater Concert Committee, in La Scala Theatre, on Sunday afternoons, and such has been well supported. The vocalists at to-morrow's concert will be Miss Lena Munro and Mr. Jackson Potter. Miss Munro is well known in Dublin musical circles, and since she went to England some years ago was much sought after. Mr. Potter is also from Dublin. He is a young baritone, who, although he has appeared frequently in London, has not yet sung in Dublin. Some of the orchestral items will be Suppé's overture, "Light Cavalry," the prelude to the third act of "Lohengrin," an Irish reel, entitled "Molly on the Shore," and Haydn's "Children's Toy Symphony." Mr. Vincent O'Brien will, as usual, conduct the orchestra, and Miss Lory Leeman will be the accompanist.

KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

How it was Built—Costly Mistake—Engineer's Despair—Great Yachting Centre.

BY the ratification of the Treaty between Ireland and England, Kingstown Harbour comes under Free State control, and a new era in its history begins.

The present harbour's story is but a short one. The large embrace of its long arms began only a hundred odd years ago. There is, of course, the old Dunleary Harbour, whose history dates back to the dimmest time. Some sort of craft always found shelter at the place, even before the Ard-Ri Laoghaire built his *Aun*, or fort, in the days of St. Patrick.

The big harbour, which encloses it, was only begun in 1817. The new construction extended over 42 years, and the scarred face of Dalkey Hill still shows whence most of the stone was dug and blasted before it was hewn and set as the bulwark to Kingstown's front. It was finished in 1859, and is at least remarkable, if it were for nothing else, as containing the greatest area of any artificial ship shelter in Ireland or Great Britain.

THE PIERS.

Kingstown Harbour cost nearly a million of money, and was a big mistake. The engineer who planned it realised, too late, the fault of his designing, and in despair committed suicide. One tale tells that the unfortunate man who made the harbour cut his throat, while another gives the story romantic unity in a tradition that the author of its being drowned himself in its waters.

A photograph of Kingstown Harbour, taken on the occasion of King George's visit in 1911. The Royal yacht can be seen in the background.

Kingstown Harbour comprises a water surface of 251 acres. The West Pier is 4,050 feet long. A Viceroy of Ireland, the Earl of Whitworth, laid the first stone of the East Pier, which is 3,500 feet in length. Both piers are used by residents and visitors as strolling places, but the East Pier is much the more popular promenade, and bands perform there on summer evenings. The approach to it along the harbour front has been greatly improved in recent years. On the sea side of this pier Mr. Joseph Berry, the town engineer, with his moderate resources placed at his disposal by an economical Urban Council, has devised, laid out, and erected a landscape scheme descending to the sea, with evergreen banks and grass, rocks and parterres, and concrete and wooden shelters of simple ornamental form, which have won much public favour.

It is an attractive sitting-out place, with a wide view of Dublin Bay, and winding walks leading from the Victoria Baths to the East Pier. At the pier head, standing by the old Battery, long shorn of even show armament, one looks landward on a varied panorama, and every view embraces some point of interest. Promenaders enjoy never-failing entertainment in the life of the harbour, in the coming and going of high-powered mail boats, the movements of many sailing and motor craft, and often the presence of famous racing yachts and the finest of the pleasure steamers whose owners' names resound in the world.

Ships of war are often in the harbour, and sometimes outside may be seen the proudest fleets of the British Navy, while at times it will contain a bewildering variety of fishing and tramp craft and other types of vessels of less consequence.

which is not in bearing should be kept in good cultivation, otherwise years of labour and accumulated expenditure would go to waste. It is not possible, therefore, to stop all expenditure for the present future. In normal conditions the revenue from the estates would be sufficient to meet this expenditure, but during the first six months of the year 1921 this has been impossible, and the home company had to make heavy remittances. Since July last conditions, as explained, have changed, and the call upon our finances has been considerably lightened. Our last advices from the estates show that we have to take a somewhat more hopeful view of the future. I need hardly refer to the fact that in consequence of applying the strictest economy on our estates we have considerably reduced expenditure, but it has not been possible to maintain the whole of our properties in that exceedingly high state of efficiency we have been in the habit of attaining in the past. Nevertheless, our properties are in a thoroughly efficient state, our buildings and roads in reasonably good order, and the latest report from the estates informs us that the estates can be quoted as in a clean condition. I think it is fairer that you should know how well every member of the Eastern staff has co-operated in our endeavours to reduce expenditure not only by their keenness in supervising the work carried out on their estates, but also in meeting the Company where adjustments in salaries and allowances were necessary.

CAPITAL VALUE OF ESTATES.

The all-important question, and one in which you will be most interested, is, naturally, the question of the capital value of our estates. We have to reckon to-day with much reduced prices for rubber, and such has been the general upheaval in the world that what may have been a conservative valuation a year ago would probably be much excessive to-day. There is no easily determinable figure which could be established representing the true value of our estates, as there is no buyer at the moment for estates of 60,000 acres. As you know, our estates are divided into two—the original plantations and the new plantations purchased about two years ago. Comparing each section separately, we find that the original estates of 53,500 acres, of which 40,000 acres are planted, stand in the books at a cost of approximately £3,500,000, and the new purchased 7,000 acres stand in the books at approximately £162 per acre, and this difference largely arises from the fact that the purchase of these properties was carried through on a basis which resulted in a goodwill item of £588,000. The actual value of rubber estates is difficult to estimate in these abnormal times, and much depends on the future of the industry, but if the goodwill item above mentioned is deducted the balance might be regarded as a reasonably low "going concern" valuation.

D.R. COTTON MILLS.

These figure in your books at £721,250. The actual building operations are complete, but all the machinery contracted for has not yet been installed. The delivery is delayed, so that the productive capacity of the mills should not be in advance of our actual demands, seeing that already the whole of the requirements of the Company in cotton and cord fabric are being met by the mills, and that there is a surplus for outside market requirements. It will probably be eighteen months from now before all the textile machinery is installed, and we anticipate that considerable saving in the item can be made as compared with the original contract price of the machinery still to be delivered.

Since I addressed you last we increased our investment in the cotton mills by taking up 150,000 Preference Shares at 21s., originally subscribed for by the Parent Tyre Company, and we have also redeemed the royalties which the Company was under obligation to pay on its output, part of the cost of redemption being satisfied by the transfer by this Company of 725,000 of these shares at par. We are under obligation to redeem a further 750,000 Preference Shares at 21s. per share on or before March 20, 1927. In the meantime, the existing interest at 7 per cent. on these Preference Shares will continue to be paid.

Our total capital investment in the cotton mills is, therefore, represented by £721,250, representing the whole of the Ordinary Share capital of £250,000 at £1 per share, the Share capital of £250,000 in £1 shares, and the balance of the Preference Shares just mentioned. The cotton mills further owe us a sum of approximately £1,286,000, after making provision for writing down stocks of raw materials and finished goods, which is included in sundry debtors in our balance sheet. This sum, together with our investment and the amount of £787,500 still owing in respect of the unredeemed Preference Shares, totalling about £2,800,000 gives us the actual capital value of the D.R. No. 1 Cotton Mills, and also of the James Hoyle Mill, and subject to whatever shrinkage in value has taken place in the Hoyle Mill since it was purchased, we are of opinion that, even including the stock of raw materials manufacturing the stock of raw materials manufacturing the goods at to-day's market prices, and taking the buildings, plant, etc., at to-day's replacement value the above sum is covered by assets. It is no secret that there has been a heavy loss on last year's trading, due almost entirely to the depreciation in raw materials bought on forward contracts eighteen months ago at inflated prices—but this loss, as in the case of all losses made by the subsidiary companies, has been absorbed in the home company's accounts.

FRENCH COMPANY.

Here again, the trading for the past twelve months has proved a great disappointment, which is not surprising, considering the utterly disorganised state of trade in France, the adverse exchange, and the severe competition due to the fact that goods our rivals are selling in France at the present exchange position give them all the benefits of the exchange position, whereas the reverse is the case with us. The past year has also witnessed the beginning of transferring our manufacture from the old to the new works, which naturally tended to further disorganise production and increase working costs. In the new works we shall be under infinitely more advantageous conditions than has been the case hitherto, as labour is plentiful and good power is cheap, and communications by rail, road, and water quite satisfactory. None of these advantages were enjoyed in the old works near Paris, where we did not even have a railway siding. The result is so far as the volume of sales is concerned, show a material improvement during the last few months, and though prices are severely cut by our competitors, owing to the conditions just mentioned, we are holding our own, and increasing our hold on the French market. Mr. Proctor, who is in charge of these works, is confident that the current year will show favourable results.

GERMAN COMPANY.

You will be glad to know that since our year closed practically the whole of our claim, amounting to approximately £150,000, has been paid through the Enemy Debts Department, while credit is taken in the accounts now submitted to you for £100,000 only. I have already informed you that the original investment in this company, which stood at £105,700 in our books, was entirely written off in 1915. The surplus assets of that company far exceeded the amount in your books, notwithstanding the fact that the cost of their plant has been written out of their accounts, and I would point out that the replacement value of the buildings is estimated at £25,000, and the machinery at £40,000, even at the present low rate of exchange. Work is being carried on very actively and profitably in this factory, and, in fact, it is quite unable at present to cope with the demand. The business in German is at present confined mainly to tyres for bicycles, as the present capacity for motor tyres is small, but arrangements were recently made to extend these works, which are now able to take care of a much larger volume of motor tyre business than has been possible hitherto. The sterling cost of these extensions is quite small, and has been provided by this Company. When the increased production from these works is available it may be possible to export some of this to countries with currencies less depreciated than the mark.

AMERICAN COMPANY.

In accordance with the programme outlined to you at the last annual general meeting, we have an offer to the Dunlop America Pool in exchange for the Dunlop Ordinary Share Certificate holders of two Dunlop Ordinary shares for every three Pool shares, and, as shown in the report, our company now holds, including the £1,000,000 invested by ourselves some time ago, a 96¼ per cent. interest in the equity of the American company. In addition, the American company owes us on open account £906,000, to which I have already referred, our total investment at the date of the account thus being approximately £3,780,000, to which must be added £1,000,000 advanced last year, making £4,780,000. The company created in 1920, A[illegible]-year bond issue of £6,000,000, guaranteed by ourselves, of which $4,545,000 were placed, and a further $600,000 were used as collateral security against advances from local banks. These bonds were held partly by a number of trade creditors of the American company, partly by local bankers, and partly by firms and individuals in this country who are largely interested in this company. We made arrangements last month with our bankers whereby the whole of the bonds held by creditors in America was purchased from them for our account at a cost of approximately $560,000, and we succeeded in making arrangements with the local bankers in America, and with the holders of the bonds in England, to postpone the date for the repayment of their bonds for a period of twelve months. Our own holding of these bonds, therefore, is now more than 50 per cent. of the total, and we have twelve months before they become due, within which we can deal with the assets at our leisure.

METHODS OF DEALING WITH ASSETS.

There appear to be three ways of dealing with these assets. First, by making arrangements with banking interests in America for placing the finance; this would involve raising 12 to 14 million dollars in order to repay the existing bond issue, provide working capital, and enable the works to be started on a moderate programme of production, and, if trade conditions permitted, to gradually work up to the full production programme of 44,000 tyres per week. This plan has proved to be unattainable for the moment. My colleague, Mr. Teit, made a special journey to America in October last in order to explore all the possible channels, and he was successful in inducing two very important firms of bankers to consider the proposition. They arranged to send their expert over here to investigate the position of the home company, whose guarantees, as an essential condition, was to have been attached to the bonds proposed to be issued in America. I have not seen the report of this expert, but I am informed on good authority that the report was quite favourable regarding our position here, and I may tell you that I had a long interview with this gentleman, and found him greatly impressed with the thoroughness with which we were carrying through our internal reorganisation, and with the manner in which we dealt with all our difficult problems. I am confident, therefore, that the reason why this permanent finance was not carried through must be looked for in the general conditions of the tyre trade and the prevalent disorganisation of industry in America. We all know that America is suffering even more severely than we owing to the trade depression, and the latest statistics show that the largest American tyre companies are only operating up to 60 or 70 per cent. of their capacity. In this respect, therefore, our prospects for turning the large amount we have invested in the American enterprise to a profitable use is delayed for the time being. The other way of dealing with these assets would be by realising by way of sale, and here the value of the property is naturally of the utmost importance. The actual amount of money spent directly and indirectly on this asset is approximately £6,000,000; therefore, considerably more than the figure at which it stands in our balance sheet. Neither must we lose sight of the fact that this investment includes a cotton mill, which is operating to-day at its full capacity, and is a valuable asset. The third and most promising avenue seems to be in a combination with existing interests in America, and, in order to see how far we can proceed on this line, one of your directors, Mr. Proctor, has just left for America. He was there a year ago, and is fully conversant with all the circumstances, so that we are hopeful as to the success of his mission. In the meantime, expenses have been reduced to a minimum, but the property is kept in good repair.

DUNLOP RIM AND WHEEL COMPANY AND IMPROVED STEEL COMPANY.

During the last financial year the concentration of the Rim and Wheel Company has been completed in the new works at Foleshill, which comprises an area of 11¼ acres, with capacity, under suitable conditions, for employing 1,500 work-people. The range of manufacture comprises motor rims, motor cycle rims, cycle rims, and motor car wheels, manufactured in five different types, both wire and artillery, suitable for all makes and types of motor cars and chara-a-bancs, and are the only firm in the country now manufacturing a suitable rim for the new straight-sided cord tyre, which is rapidly gaining ground. Owing to the abnormal trade depression, these works have not been employed to anything like their full capacity, notwithstanding this, their sales for last year showed a large increase over 1920. The Improved Steel Company was originally purchased for the purpose of supplying the Dunlop and Wheel Company with steel for the manufacture of wheels and rims at a time when material of this particular kind would not be purchasable in the market. During the past financial year 25 per cent. of the output was supplied to the Dunlop Rim and Wheel Company and 75 per cent. to outside customers. The operations of the company resulted in a heavy loss for the year due to the slump in the steel business, depreciation in the market value of steel, and inefficient management. The conditions under which this company is now operating do not admit of profitable working in the existing state of the steel industry, and we may decide to close down the plant for the time being.

COLONIAL, SOUTH AMERICAN, AND CONTINENTAL COMPANIES.

Until last year these companies contributed handsomely towards the revenue of the home company, but during the past year the reverse has been the case, due to the adverse effect of foreign exchanges and the adverse effect of trade depression. The heavy losses incurred are due to these causes, and particularly to depreciation of stocks, but there are other reasons why these branches of our business have had to suffer. All the Continental centres there was severe over-buying prior to the slump, and there was the heavy realisation of Allied Government surplus stocks, which were sold at practically any price. In many of our overseas markets competitors exported large quantities of tyres, which the consignees were unable to take up, and which were consequently sold by auction at ruinous prices. Apart from the Continent, there are 92 territories served by our overseas department, and I think I am justified in saying that we have secured as dealers some of the most influential merchant houses all over the world.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

I know you will naturally expect me to say a few words as to the future, but though I am reluctant to indulge in prophecy, I think I can make a few observations which will help you to form your own opinion as to the prospects of the future undertaking. You know that you have first-class works, capable of cheap and economical production. Your management assure me that all the manufacturing difficulties incidental to the starting of new works and the production of new models have now been overcome, and that the quality of the new cord tyre is beyond criticism. What the user thinks of it is expressed, and that in very definite terms. During the last few months the company has received most gratifying testimony to the merits of the Dunlop cord tyre from the great majority of the British motor industry—and others prominent in the motor world—as those of you who have followed our publicity will have observed. You possess sufficient cotton mills and fine rubber estates, and though both rubber and cotton may be under a cloud just now, in the long run these two assets will ensure to you the raw materials at reasonable market prices. Then you have a sales organisation all over the world which should find the best market for Dunlop tyres. Starting with these advantages, backed by capable management, and a proper policy of finance by your Board, and I see nothing written down to a monetary figure, I think you will probably agree that the company is in a strong position to meet competition, and that, granted any reasonable revival in trade, it can look forward with confidence to an early restoration of its earning power. During the last eight months we have worked out and put into practice a complete new costing system, and we are now able to gauge the profit or loss on trading much more quickly. I am glad to say the results of the first three months' trading are encouraging.

QUESTION OF REORGANISATION OF CAPITAL.

Now that you are fully conversant with the accounts, the value of your assets, and, as far as is possible, with the future prospects of the company, it is obvious that what must be most prominent in your minds is the question of dividends. But how can dividends be distributed so long as a debit balance so formidable as is obstructing the way? The question as to whether a reorganisation of the company's capital should be undertaken, and, if so, on what lines and when? Your Board has given this matter its careful consideration, and is of unanimous opinion that to attempt a reorganisation at the present moment based on the balance sheet which is before you would neither be right or fair, nor, indeed, possible, and that, therefore, the question of a re-arrangement of the capital account must be left over to such a time, not necessarily very far distant, when a fair knowledge carried through with a more definite knowledge of future prospects and a better understanding of the value of the assets with which we have to deal. The necessity for reorganisation of capital can be viewed from various angles, and according to the view taken, and the particular circumstances which may prevail, the advisability or otherwise of such a measure must be decided. There are companies which, in times of inflation, or brought into being at a time of inflation, or which have passed through the hands of the promoter, and see to the bottom of the assets representing assets obviously not worth the capital which figures against them. Such companies, at their very inception, have the hallmark of reconstruction stamped on them. Other companies whose capital account is in perfectly good order may have suffered losses which these losses may be of a temporary nature only, and thus only represent abnormal and temporary depressions in trade conditions. There is a hope, therefore, in such a case that with the re-establishment of normal conditions the capital account will right itself. Again, there is the company whose assets stand at a normal figure when the reserves against them are considered, but which become inflated during a period of an exceptional trade boom through the distribution of such reserves by way of bonus shares. In this case, as values again reach normal and the period of deflation is progressing, the capital account should be readjusted, because, of course, exceptionally large trading profits justify such a permanently increased capitalisation. A wise management provides against contingencies by way of reserves, and provides against the future by putting a large proportion of the profits to reserve and restricting distributions of dividends until the proper balance is once more re-established.

TO-DAY'S WORLD CONDITIONS.

I cannot say that the problem we are faced with in the Dunlop Company comes, strictly speaking, under any one of the foregoing categories, but of necessity it represents a combination of nearly all of them, and the question, therefore, of reconstruction must be considered with exceptional care. I doubt whether it is possible to come to any well-balanced decision unless world conditions in general are taken into account. Surely values all over the world have changed completely during the last eighteen months, and all standards—including the very standard which is accepted as the measure of values—namely, gold—have changed. Everything is still in the melting pot; therefore, to-day's values of commodities cannot in fairness be taken as a measure or standard in justification of a permanent rearrangement of a company's capital. It is quite possible that commodity values will experience a further fall; portant firms of bankers to consider the pro- portant firms of bankers to consider the pro- position. They arranged to send their expert position. They arranged to send their expert over here to investigate the position of the home over here to investigate the position of the home company, whose guarantees, as an essential con- company, whose guarantees, as an essential con- dition, was to have been attached to the bonds dition, was to have been attached to the bonds proposed to be issued in America. I have not proposed to be issued in America. I have not seen the report of this expert, but I am in- seen the report of this expert, but I am in- formed on good authority that the report was formed on good authority that the report was quite favourable regarding our position here, quite favourable regarding our position here, and I may tell you that I had a long interview and I may tell you that I had a long interview with this gentleman, and found him greatly im- with this gentleman, and found him greatly im- pressed with the thoroughness with which we pressed with the thoroughness with which we were carrying through our internal reorgani- were carrying through our internal reorgani- sation, and with the manner in which we dealt sation, and with the manner in which we dealt with all our difficult problems. I am confident, with all our difficult problems. I am confident, therefore, that the reason why this permanent therefore, that the reason why this permanent finance was not carried through must be looked finance was not carried through must be looked for in the general conditions of the tyre trade for in the general conditions of the tyre trade and the prevalent disorganisation of industry in and the prevalent disorganisation of industry in America. We all know that America is suffer- America. We all know that America is suffer- ing even more severely than we owing to the ing even more severly than we owing to the trade depression, and the latest statistics show trade depression, and the latest statistics show that the largest American tyre companies are that the largest American tyre companies are only operating up to 60 or 70 per cent. of their only operating up to 60 or 70 per cent. of their capacity. In this respect, therefore, our pro- capacity. In this respect, therefore, our pro- spects for turning the large amount we have in- spects for turning the large amount we have in- vested in the American enterprise to a profitable vested in the American enterprise to a profitable use is delayed for the time being. The other use is delayed for the time being. The other way of dealing with these assets would be by way of dealing with these assets would be by realising by way of sale, and here the value of realising by way of sale, and here the value of the property is naturally of the utmost import- the property is naturally of the utmost import- ance. The actual amount of money spent ance. The actual amount of money spent directly and indirectly on this asset is ap- directly and indirectly on this asset is ap- proximately £6,000,000; therefore, considerably proximately £6,000,000; therefore, considerably more than the figure at which it stands in our more than the figure at which it stands in our balance sheet. Neither must we lose sight of balance sheet. Neither must we lose sight of the fact that this investment includes a cotton the fact that this investment includes a cotton mill, which is operating to-day at its full mill, which is operating to-day at its full capacity, and is a valuable asset. The third capacity, and is a valuable asset. The third and most promising avenue seems to be in a and most promising avenue seems to be in a combination with existing interests in America, combination with existing interests in America, and, in order to see how far we can proceed on and, in order to se how far we can proceed on this line, one of your directors, Mr. Proctor, this line, one of your directors, Mr. Proctor, has just left for America. He was there a year has just left for America. He was there a year ago, and is fully conversant with all the circum- ago, and is fully conversant with all the circum- stances, so that we are hopeful as to the success stances, so that we are hopeful as to the success of his mission. In the meantime, expenses have of his mission. In the meantime, expenses have been reduced to a minimum, but the property been reduced to a minimum, but the property is kept in good repair. is kept in good repair.

DUNLOP RIM AND WHEEL COMPANY AND IMPROVED STEEL COMPANY. DUNLOP RIM AND WHEEL COMPANY AND IMPROVED STEEL COMPANY.

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COLONIAL, SOUTH AMERICAN, AND CONTINENTAL COMPANIES. COLONIAL, SOUTH AMERICAN, AND CONTINENTAL COMPANIES.

Until last year these companies contributed Until last year these companies contributed handsomely towards the revenue of the home handsomely towards the revenue of the home company, but during the past year the reverse company, but during the past year the reverse has been the case, due to the adverse effect has been the case, due to the adverse effect of foreign exchanges and the adverse effect of foreign exchanges and the adverse effect of trade depression. The heavy losses incurred are due to trade depression. The heavy losses incurred are due to these causes, and particularly to depreciation these causes, and particularly to depreciation of stocks, but there are other reasons why these of stocks, but there are other reasons why these branches of our business have had to suffer. All branches of our business have had to suffer. All the Continental centres there was severe the Continental centres there was severe over-buying prior to the slump, and there was over-buying prior to the slump, and there was the heavy realisation of Allied Government the heavy realisation of Allied Government surplus stocks, which were sold at practically surplus stocks, which were sold at practically any price. In many of our overseas markets any price. In many of our overseas markets competitors exported large quantities of tyres, competitors exported large quantities of tyres, which the consignees were unable to take up, which the consignees were unable to take up, and which were consequently sold by auction and which were consequently sold by auction at ruinous prices. Apart from the Continent, at ruinous prices. Apart from the Continent, there are 92 territories served by our overseas there are 92 territories served by our overseas department, and I think I am justified in saying department, and I think I am justified in saying that we have secured as dealers some of the that we have secured as dealers some of the most influential merchant houses all over the most influential merchant houses all over the world. world.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY. PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

I know you will naturally expect me to say I know you will naturally expect me to say a few words as to the future, but though I am a few words as to the future, but though I am reluctant to indulge in prophecy, I think I can reluctant to indulge in prophecy, I think I can make a few observations which will help you to make a few observations which will help you to form your own opinion as to the prospects of form your own opinion as to the prospects of the future undertaking. You know that you the future undertaking. You know that you have first-class works, capable of cheap and have first-class works, capable of cheap and economical production. Your management economical production. Your management assure me that all the manufacturing difficulties assure me that all the manufacturing difficulties incidental to the starting of new works and the incidental to the starting of new works and the production of new models have now been over- production of new models have now been over- come, and that the quality of the new cord come, and that the quality of the new cord tyre is beyond criticism. What the user tyre is beyond criticism. What the user thinks of it is expressed, and that in very defi- thinks of it is expressed, and that in very defi- nite terms. During the last few months the nite terms. During the last few months the company has received most gratifying testimony company has received most gratifying testimony to the merits of the Dunlop cord tyre from the to the merits of the Dunlop cord tyre from the great majority of the British motor industry— great majority of the British motor industry— and others prominent in the motor world—as and others prominent in the motor world—as those of you who have followed our publicity those of you who have followed our publicity will have observed. You possess sufficient will have observed. You possess sufficient cotton mills and fine rubber estates, and though cotton mills and fine rubber estates, and though both rubber and cotton may be under a cloud both rubber and cotton may be under a cloud just now, in the long run these two assets will just now, in the long run these two assets will ensure to you the raw materials at reasonable ensure to you the raw materials at reasonable market prices. Then you have a sales organisa- market prices. Then you have a sales organisa- tion all over the world which should find the tion all over the world which should find the best market for Dunlop tyres. Starting with best market for Dunlop tyres. Starting with these advantages, backed by capable manage- these advantages, backed by capable manage- ment, and a proper policy of finance by your ment, and a proper policy of finance by your Board, and I see nothing written down to a Board, and I see nothing written down to a monetary figure, I think you will probably monetary figure, I think you will probably agree that the company is in a strong position agree that the company is in a strong position to meet competition, and that, granted any to meet competition, and that, granted any reasonable revival in trade, it can look forward reasonable revival in trade, it can look forward with confidence to an early restoration of its with confidence to an early restoration of its earning power. During the last eight months earning power. During the last eight months we have worked out and put into practice a we have worked out and put into practice a complete new costing system, and we are now complete new costing system, and we are now able to gauge the profit or loss on trading much able to gauge the profit or loss on trading much more quickly. I am glad to say the results more quickly. I am glad to say the results of the first three months' trading are en- of the first three months' trading are en- couraging. couraging.

QUESTION OF REORGANISATION OF CAPITAL. QUESTION OF REORGANISATION OF CAPITAL.

Now that you are fully conversant with the Now that you are fully conversant with the accounts, the value of your assets, and, as far accounts, the value of your assets, and, as far as is possible, with the future prospects of the as is possible, with the future prospects of the company, it is obvious that what must be most company, it is obvious that what must be most prominent in your minds is the question of prominent in your minds is the question of dividends. But how can dividends be dis- dividends. But how can dividends be dis- tributed so long as a debit balance so formid- tributed so long as a debit balance so formid- able is obstructing the way? The question able is obstructing the way? The question arises as to whether a re- arises as to whether a re- organisation of the company's capital should be organisation of the company's capital should be undertaken, and, if so, on what lines and when? undertaken, and, if so, on what lines and when? Your Board has given this matter its careful con- Your Board has given this matter its careful con- sideration, and is of unanimous sideration, and is of unanimous opinion that to attempt a reorganisation at the opinion that to attempt a reorganisation at the present moment based on the balance sheet present moment based on the balance sheet which is before you would neither be right or which is before you would neither be right or fair, nor, indeed, possible, and that, therefore, fair, nor, indeed, possible, and that, therefore, the question of a re-arrangement of the capital the question of a re-arrangement of the capital account must be left over to such a time, not account must be left over to such a time, not necessarily very far distant, when a fair necessarily very far distant, when a fair knowledge carried through with a more definite knowledge carried through with a more definite knowledge of future prospects and a better understanding knowledge of future prospects and a better understanding of the value of the assets with which we have of the value of the assets with which we have to deal. The necessity for reorganisation of to deal. The necessity for reorganisation of capital can be viewed from various angles, and capital can be viewed from various angles, and according to the view taken, and the particular according to the view taken, and the particular circumstances which may prevail, the advis- circumstances which may prevail, the advis- ability or otherwise of such a measure must ability or otherwise of such a measure must be decided. There are companies which, in times be decided. There are companies which, in times of inflation, or brought into being at a time of inflation, or brought into being at a time of inflation, or which have passed through the hands of the promoter, and see to the bottom of the assets promoter, and see to the bottom of the assets representing assets obviously not worth the representing assets obviously not worth the capital which figures against them. Such capital which figures against them. Such companies, at their very inception, have companies, at their very inception, have the hallmark of reconstruction stamped on the hallmark of reconstruction stamped on them. Other companies whose capital account them. Other companies whose capital account is in perfectly good order may have suffered is in perfectly good order may have suffered losses which these losses may be of a losses on which these losses may be of a temporary nature only, and thus only represent temporary nature only, and thus only represent abnormal and temporary depressions in trade abnormal and temporary depressions in trade conditions. There is a hope, therefore, in such conditions. There is a hope, therefore, in such a case that with the re-establishment of normal a case that with the re-establishment of normal conditions the capital account will right itself. conditions the capital account will right itself. Again, there is the company whose assets stand Again, there is the company whose assets stand at a normal figure when the reserves against at a normal figure when the reserves against them are considered, but which become inflated them are considered, but which become inflated during a period of an exceptional trade boom through during a period of an exceptional trade boom through the distribution of such reserves by way of the distribution of such reserves by way of bonus shares. In this case, as values again bonus shares. In this case, as values again reach normal and the period of deflation is pro- reach normal and the period of deflation is pro- gressing, the capital account should be re- gressing, the capital account should be re- adjusted, because, of course, exceptionally large adjusted, because, of course, exceptionally large trading profits justify such a permanently in- trading profits justify such a permanently in- creased capitalisation. A wise management pro- creased capitalisation. A wise management pro- vides against contingencies by way of reserves, vides against contingencies by way of reserves, and provides against the future by putting a large and provides against the future by putting a large proportion of the profits to reserve and restricting distributions of dividends proportion of the profits to reserve and restricting distributions of dividends until the proper balance is once more re- until the proper balance is once more re- established. established.

TO-DAY'S WORLD CONDITIONS. TO-DAY'S WORLD CONDITIONS.

I cannot say that the problem we are faced I cannot say that the problem we are faced with in the Dunlop Company comes, strictly with in the Dunlop Company comes, strictly speaking, under any one of the foregoing cate- speaking, under any one of the foregoing cate- gories, but of necessity it represents a combina- gories, but of necessity it represents a combina- tion of nearly all of them, and the question, tion of nearly all of them, and the question, therefore, of reconstruction must be considered therefore, of reconstruction must be considered with exceptional care. I doubt whether it is with exceptional care. I doubt whether it is possible to come to any well-based decision possible to come to any well-based decision unless world conditions in general are taken unless world conditions in general are taken into account. Surely values all over the world into account. Surely values all over the world have changed completely during the last have changed completely during the last eighteen months, and all standards—including eighteen months, and all standards—including the very standard which is accepted as the the very standard which is accepted as the measure of values—namely, gold—have changed. measure of values—namely, gold—have changed. Everything is still in the melting pot; there- Everything is still in the melting pot; there- fore, to-day's values of commodities cannot in fore, to-day's values of commodities cannot in fairness be taken as a measure or standard in fairness be taken as a measure or standard in justification of a permanent rearrangement of a justification of a permanent rearrangement of a company's capital. It is quite possible that company's capital. It is quite possible that commodity values will experience a further fall; commodity values will experience a further fall; there is every indication that wages and salaries there is every indication that wages and salaries will also come down concurrently with a reduction in the cost of living and an increase in the purchasing power of money, as in turn expressed in goods and services; so that a further period of probably six to eight months should elapse during which it will be possible to more closely gauge the ultimate level upon which values are likely to settle down or when they might show a little more stability before recommendations are made for a permanent rearrangement of your capital which a reorganisation would involve.

We have, therefore, come to the conclusion to advise you to await until the balance sheet at 31st August next is available before you ask us to put before you any scheme of reorganisation.

I think that the properties of the company (apart, of course, from the American investment, which presents special features with which I have already dealt) represent as a whole their values at the figures at which they stand in the books, if regarded in the light of a valuation as a going concern, which is the more justified by the brighter prospects and possible good profits later on when conditions once more turn to normal. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the big "collapse" occurred in the fortunes of your company, and we are not yet near enough to normal conditions in which, with a complete rearrangement of the internal organisation which is now in progress, the real earning power of your company can make itself felt. In the opinion of your Board, as I have already said, a reorganisation of the Dunlop Company's capital should only take place when the value of all your assets can be ascertained with a fair amount of certainty, and when the prospects of all the subsidiary and allied undertakings can be properly gauged and world conditions are more settled and the reorganisation of your internal affairs is complete. I do not hesitate to say that time has not yet arrived, and, therefore, we have presented no scheme of reorganisation to-day.

PROPOSED INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION OF THE PAST.

Before I resume my seat there is one further matter, in some sense personal to the Board, to which I wish to refer. It is not unnatural that such a report as it has been our duty to present to this meeting should occasion more than the usual criticism. It would be remarkable if it were otherwise, but I regret that recently criticism has reached me, which not only affects those responsible for the management in the past years, but even do I think it would be wise, to discuss the various matters which have formed the subject of this criticism, but I think as a result of my further experience during the last twelve months in the conduct of the Company's business—and here I speak for the whole Board—that it is in the interest of the Company as well as of the shareholders that all questions of doubt should be either brought to the light of day or else buried once and for all. When the new Board accepted office and undertook the onerous and unremunerative task of seeking to save the business from ruin, it was done, I can assure you, in a spirit of sacrifice, and with the intention of giving the best possible service we could to the shareholders and the public, and so long as we can usefully carry on this task and we have your confidence, we are willing to put personal interests aside and to give all that is best in us to accomplish the task; but we are none of us prepared to permit blame to be thrown on our shoulders which properly belongs to others. (Hear, hear.) You can accept my assurance that the task we have had during the last year has been not only difficult, but has involved the giving of a great deal of our time, far more than I expected, and accordingly there has been little opportunity of investigating, if, indeed, it were our duty to do so, the circumstances in connection with the responsibility for the errors of the past. In view, however, of the facts referred to, we have come to the conclusion that the time has now arrived for an entirely independent investigation to be made into the affairs of the Company, extending over a number of years past. (Cheers.) The result of that investigation must be made known to you in due course. It remains only to consider whether you approve the suggestion. If the result only has the effect of clearing and for all deciding questions of responsibility for the past working, and assists the Company in avoiding such errors in the future, it will be worth while; but it is hardly fair to ask the present Board to have a better and more tangible effect than that. Having carefully considered the matter, I would strongly urge that some eminent accountant, such as Mr. Wm. Cash, Sir Wm. Plender, or Sir Arthur Whinney, should be invited to undertake this investigation. All of these gentlemen are entirely independent. The matter has not been mentioned to them so far, but if one of them, or someone of equally high standing will undertake it, I consider that the terms of reference should be of the widest, and that all information and documents should be placed before them for consideration, and that any shareholders should be permitted to suggest any subject fit for inquiry. I want to feel that I have this meeting with me on that proposal. If it is your view that this inquiry should be conducted by one of these gentlemen, then the Board will arrange the appointment, and you can, if you desire, appoint a committee of, say, three of your number to act with him. The result of the inquiry may, as I have said, produce tangible results, but in any case it would clear the air and dispose of rumour and gossip, which is harmful to the Company. I now beg to move that the report and accounts for the year ending August, 1921, be approved and adopted, and call upon Sir Guy Granet to second the resolution, after which I shall be glad to answer as far as I can any questions which you may choose to put to me. (Applause.)

Sir Guy Granet—I beg to second the resolution.

THE DISCUSSION.

SHAREHOLDERS' VIEWS.

Mr. J. M. Thompson—Mr. Chairman, my lord, ladies and gentlemen, a year ago at our previous annual meeting I attended as one of a deputation from a committee representing very large interests in Belfast and the North of Ireland. That committee was extended to me as a privilege—you allow me to address you at the early part of the meeting, and I desire now to express on my own behalf my gratitude to you for the indulgence you extended to me, and to thank you on behalf of our deputation for having so graciously received us. To-day I am one of a deputation of a like kind, and with a like object. It is our intention to briefly discharge it fairly and justly, to do nothing calculated to interfere with the highest and best interests of the shareholders, but to do all in our power to assist the company to future success, and to benefit if can by our experiences of the past. I felt so strongly the position which I had taken up that I considered it was only due to myself and due to you that I should endeavour to know something about it at first hand, as well as from the information which I visited the works and I went through the premises of the Manor Mills at Birmingham and Fort Dunlop property, and on two occasions I visited I spent three hours in the office of the Cotton Mills, and I say that any person who having seen the properties and works could not form any real adequate idea of the extent of these properties, or form a judgment as to their ability to turn out goods with proper management. (Hear, hear.) I am not a shareholder myself, who is not grieved with the present position, who is not grieved with the staggering results of the trading of the company for the past financial year, but in view of your speech to-day, Mr. Chairman, and the history of British industry, and one which, I venture to predict, will stand for all time unparalleled. The vocabulary of the English language is lacking in terms strong enough to describe it. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It certainly calls for most drastic action on the part of the shareholders. (Hear, hear.) I am pleased to know that the Board have made some suggestion with regard to a committee of investigation. I think it would be quite in keeping with the spirit of this the time and, I believe, with the spirit of this meeting that a committee of investigation should be appointed. As we have already a proposition and an amendment, I would move a further amendment—an amendment to the amendment—and it is this:—

"That a committee of investigation consisting of seven persons" (you can have any number you like) "be appointed to inquire into the affairs of the company" (we do not want to go back too far, you know, into ancient history) "with full powers to interview and examine any member of the Board or any employé of the company—(hear, hear)—and to call for and inspect any document, such committee to report not later than May next" (and that is getting a bit of a bugbear on) "to a specially convened meeting of the shareholders."

Now, if the Board feel that they have clean hands and a good case, they will welcome such a committee of inquiry. (Applause.)

A Shareholder—May I suggest that the last speaker take the Chairman's place in future? (Laughter.)

The Chairman—I have one amendment on the amendment, and I should like to have, please, a copy of that amendment.

Mr. Davidson—Last year we met under circumstances which were, indeed, painful. We all felt that we had come through a period of great industrial pride and joy, and we were met with a tale of sorrow owing to the colossal fall in the price of raw materials. We have gone through another year unparalleled in the history of the world, and I contend that 95 per cent. of the commercial men in this room, if they got up and told the truth, would say that they in their businesses had suffered perhaps in even greater proportion than the Dunlop Rubber Company. (Cries of "No, no," and laughter.) Well, you may quite possibly say it "What nonsense," but if they would take in proportion the colossal—(laughter and cries of "Sit down.") Gentlemen, I have my opinion and you have yours. (Cries of "Sit down.") I have not the slightest intention of sitting down, but the one thing I do want to impress upon the shareholders of the company is this—there have been previous troubles in other companies, and lots of statements made, with the result that lots of things are said and lots of things are written, and very often the true and reasonable position is turned upside down, and I hope this body of shareholders, which has a very decided opinion of its own, will see does not take place. I consider the suggestion for a committee of investigation is a most excellent one, and I appreciate the spirit from the fact that it came from the Board themselves. I would like to say a few words from the point of view of those who have been great many hard things, because I have been very badly hit, the same as we all have, but what I want to see are these two things—number one is that our Board consists of men who are

necessary, and of the circumstances in which the issue of three million shares at a premium of 10s. per share was made in 1920, and an account of all payments made by the Company on capital account for a number of years past.

This is included now in Mr. Thompson's amendment. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Thompson said—"That the report and accounts be received on the terms only that the Board shall appoint one of the gentlemen mentioned in the Chairman's speech for the purpose of making an inquiry into the circumstances under which the present loss on trading of £8,320,000 has been incurred, and the present position of the Company has been brought about. Such investigation shall be conducted with the assistance of a small committee, composed of the following shareholders of the Company—namely, Mr. James M. Thompson, Sir Josiah Stamp, and Mr. F. Sobey, who shall be entitled to require the Company and its officials to submit all books, records, documents, and papers for inspection, and provide all information that may be necessary for the purpose."

Mr. Spyer—Before the committee is formed, ought we not to give it power to employ, at the expense of the Company, special assistance? In the absence of such power, it is doubtful if they can incur the expense.

The Chairman—I am advised that as the Company is going to appoint the auditor to look into the matter, he in turn can employ legal assistance if he chooses to do so.

Mr. Spyer—At the expense of the Company?

The Chairman—Yes. Therefore I think the point is covered.

Mr. Lockyer—May I ask you when the committee is to report?

The Chairman—At the very earliest date it possibly can; but the ground to be covered, I warn you, gentlemen, is very large and difficult. Now the amendment before the meeting is as I have read it out, and the original resolution is the passing of the accounts. The amendment is before you as I have read it. Those who are in favour of it, will you kindly hold up your hands in the usual way.

The amendment was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—The next business before the meeting is to be proposed by Mr. H. S. Lowther, and seconded by Mr. W. G. Turner.

Mr. H. S. Lowther—I beg to propose "that the dividend paid on the A B and C Preference shares for the quarter ended November 30th, 1920, be, and the same are hereby confirmed."

Mr. W. G. Turner—I beg to second that.

The Chairman—It has been proposed and seconded. Those in favour kindly hold up their hands in the usual way.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—The next item on the agenda is the re-election of the retiring directors. Sir Harry McGowan is the retiring director, and I have very great pleasure in proposing that he should be re-elected. He is away just now in the Argentine, and, therefore, unavoidably absent.

Mr. A. W. Tate—I second the resolution.

The Chairman—Those in favour of the re-election of Sir Harry McGowan kindly hold up their hands in the usual way.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—Next, it is my agreeable duty to propose to you to confirm the election to the Board of Sir W. Guy Granet and Mr. Andrew Wilson Tate, who have joined the Board since the last Annual meeting. It would be difficult for me to find words adequately to express my gratitude to those gentlemen for the very extraordinarily valuable help and assistance which they have given in the difficult times through which we have passed.

Mr. Louis M. Bergin—I have pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The Chairman—Those in favour?

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—Now the next item is the election of auditors.

Mr. Holland-Hibbert—I beg to propose—" that Messrs. E. Bishop and Co. and Messrs. Stokes Bros. and Pim be, and they are hereby, re-elected auditors of the company."

Mr. Roberts—I beg to second that.

The Chairman—Those in favour?

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—That concludes the business of the meeting.

Mr. Simpson—I think it would be very ill on our part if we went away from this meeting without passing a vote of thanks to our Chairman. (Applause.) Therefore, I have very great pleasure in proposing that the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to our Chairman for his services this afternoon. (Applause.) All those in favour? (Voices—"All.")

The Chairman—I am very much obliged to you.

This terminated the proceedings.

MANSION HOUSE COAL FUND.

The Committee of the Dublin Mansion House Coal Fund met in the Mansion House on Thursday evening. The Lord Mayor presided. Also present:—Rev. J. Carson, B.D.; Rev. William Field, Mr. John Fogarty, J.P., and Sir John Irwin, J.P., and Mr. J. J. Nagle, Hon. Secretaries. An apology for non-attendance was received from Mrs. Maud Walsh.

Sir John Irwin reported that the total income to date amounted to £1,074 3s. 7d., and that 316 tons of coal had been issued to the various distributing agencies, leaving a further 45 tons available for allocation by the meeting.

The following grantsin of coal were unanimously agreed to, viz.:—

	Tons.
St. Vincent de Paul Society	7
Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society	10
Dublin Parochial Association	7
Auxiliary Bodies	8
Total	45

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.
Previously acknowledged	1,044	11	2
W. and R. Jacob and Co., Ltd.	10	0	0
Edward Lee and Co., Ltd.	2	0	0
C. and W., Ltd.	2	10	0
C. M. Cowby, Castleknock	1	1	0
Dr. H. W. Oulton	2	2	0
Clarence Hotels Co., Ltd.	2	2	0
Carton Brothers, Halston street	1	0	0
Dr. P. Quinn, London	2	2	0
Holmes and Boyd, Ltd.	1	0	0
Very Rev. Canon Grimley, P.P.	1	0	0
"Anon., from Donegal"	0	5	0
Bank Interest on Deposit Account	0	12	6
	£1,074	3	7

DUBLIN SHIPPING REPORT.

Barometer—30.10. Wind and Weather—South wind, light breeze; fine and clear.

Coasting Arrivals—Lady Kinmey, Lady Kildare, from Liverpool, with goods; Lady Vaughan, from London, with goods; Ilfar, from Heysham, with goods; Margie, from Glasgow, with goods; Sybil Mary, from Fleetwood, with salt; Miss Annie, from wexford, with mail; Glenside, from Derry, with cement; Alyn, Redesmere, Sybil Mary, from Preston, with coals; Borde, from Newcastle-on-Tyne, with coals; Cameo, Hartlord, Dodhia, from Ayr, with coals; Dunerwic, Stratfield, from Garston, with coals; Aspeo, from Newport, with coals; Rathmore, from Hayhead, light.

Departures—Eastern Tempest, of Seattle (2,838 tons), for Belfast, with part cargo (general); Vito, of Rotterdam (373 tons), for Amsterdam, with general cargo.

Coasting Departures—Rathmore, for Holyhead, with coals; Lady Killiney, for Liverpool, with troops, etc.; Lady Wicklow, for Liverpool, with troops, etc.; Lady Wicklow, for Liverpool, with troops, etc.; Lady Wicklow, for Liverpool, with troops, etc.; Harrow, for Silloth, with goods; Cato, for Belfast, with goods; Brier, for Heysham, with goods; Margie, for Glasgow, with goods; Swanis goods; Magpie, for Barrow, with rails; Harrier, for Glasgow, with rails; Malachite, Tynan, Dunmore, light; Lillah, Malachite, Tynan, Dunmore, light; Fuffit, Hallin, Dunmore, light; Lord Leitrim, Whitehaven, light; Ivon, light; Wyldhurst, for Workington, light; Ben Bachan, for Barry, light; Priscilla, Plasma, for Trevor, light; St. Mungo, St. Mirren, for Birkenhead, light; St. Kenan, Lindisfarne, for Ardrossan, light; Pandora, Jessie Summerfield, for Liverpool, light; Bangor, for Preston, light; Tubaere, for Point of Arm, light.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION FOR IRELAND.

The Board of Governors of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption for Ireland held their usual monthly meeting on Thursday, 9th inst., at the offices, 13 South Frederick street, Dublin.

The following members were present:—Mr. George R. Symes in the chair; Mr. J. E. Gabbett, Mr. Charles H. Chaytor, Major R. H. C. Wellesley, J.P.; and Dr. Henry Sandys, J.P.

Dr. C. Denys Hanan, and the Secretary were in attendance. Mr. Laurence H. Martin, 19 Palmerston park, Dublin, and Mr. Thomas Geoghegan, 69 Pembroke road, Dublin, were unanimously co-opted members of the Board of Governors.

The following letters were read:—Thanks to the following kind donors:—Colonel Douglas Proby, £2 2/-; Mrs. E. Clemente, £2 2/-; Hon. Cecily G. Trench, D.L., £2 2/-; George F. A. Oxley, £2 2/-; Mrs. Fleming, D.L., and Mrs. Fleming, £2 2/-; J. W. Beirne, M.B., £11 Hugh Moore and Alexanders, Ltd., £11 11/-; Hugh J. H. Moore, £2; Paul and Vincent, Ltd., £1 1/-; M. J. O'Connor, £1 1/-; Mrs. B. H. Barton, £2 2/-; the Lady Beatrice Pole Carew, and the Lady Constance Talbot, £3; Mrs. R. C. Symes, 10/-; General W. V. Brownlow, C.B., £3; Henry Sandys, J.P., £2; Mrs. R. Blandford, £1; Mrs. Wallace, £1; the Lady Osborne Beauclerk, £5 5/-; Honble. Mrs. Farquhar, £2; the Earl of Ivcagh, K.P., £10 10/-; Miss H. E. Hamond, £1; Archibald Murray, £3 3/-; Francis C. O. Moore, £1 1/-; Sir Thomas Talbot Power, Bart., D.L., £2; W. F. H. Smith, £1; the Lady Alice Fitzwilliam, £4 4/-; Miss Beddie, £1; Mrs. Cecil Boyle, £5; the Earl of Wicklow, £1 1/-; Laurence H. Martin, £2.

GIFTS.

Mrs. Richardson, books and papers; Mrs. Moore, illustrated papers; Miss Losch, books; Miss R. Burgess, scrap book; Mrs. Palmer, apples; Miss R. Griffith, scrap books.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Following is the order of advertisements to-day's Irish Times:—

First Page.	
Births, Marriages, and Deaths	Horses, &c.
Legal Notices	Dogs for Sale & Wanted.
Education.	Tuitions.
Hotels	Schools.
Horses.	Business Premises.
Second Page.	Houses to Let and Wanted.
Cycles and Motor Cars.	Seaside and Country.
Land and Estates.	Apartments.
Situations Vacant and Wanted.	Miscellaneous.
Situated	Fourth Page.
Miscellaneous.	Amusements.
Saleable Articles for Sale and Wanted.	Public Notices.
Third Page.	Sermons.
Auctions.	Railways.
Business and Legal.	Shipping.
Fourth Page.	Sixth Page.
Auctions.	Houses and Lands.

SIR A. DU CROS AND THE DUNLOP POOL.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

THE CHANGE OF CONTROL.

EFFECT OF THE NEW POLICY.

THE SHAREHOLDINGS OF THE DU CROS FAMILY.

Sir Arthur Du Cros, President of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., speaking at yesterday's meeting of the Company, said:—

It is just three years since I last had the honour of addressing the shareholders of this company, and I am glad of the opportunity of doing so to-day, and of cordially supporting the suggestion made by the Hon. Holland-Hibbert, that the scope of this inquiry should be enlarged so as to include the subjects which he has named. And, while I am on the amendment, I would like to make a further suggestion to Mr. Thompson, that he might enlarge his amendment to the extent of making it possible for the accountant, whoever he may be, to call to his assistance the services of an eminent King's Counsel, such as Mr. Leslie Scott or Mr. Douglas Holland, in order to make his inquiry more effective and definite in every way for the satisfaction of everybody. I can assure the shareholders, as they have, no doubt, gathered from what has passed already, that the labours of this committee will be seconded in every possible manner by every director of this company. Now, I would like to say a few words upon what Mr. Holland-Hibbert has said, and also in reference to a circular which reached my hands this morning, issued on behalf of, or by, Mr. Ormrod, the late Chairman of the company. Now, some of the older shareholders of this company may know that up to the year—well, for quite thirty years up to the year 1919, the history of the company is the history of my own business life, and that of my brothers and of my father before me, and the records of the company—I see many shareholders here whom I used to see in former days, and they will recall it—the record of the company during the whole of that long period was one of progress—progress which was slow and steady, but permanent rather than brilliant or meteoric. (Hear, hear.) Now, during the war we—that is my brothers and associates and others—decided to sell the controlling interest in the Ordinary Shares which we then held, and accordingly some 9-10ths of the Ordinary capital passed into the hands of a group of investors—(a Voice—"Who were they?")—who become known as the "Dunlop Pool," in which Mr. Ormrod was one of the leading figures.

A Shareholder—Was James White one?

Sir Arthur Du Cros—Mr. White, of course, was. Now, we did not part with our interest in this company, because we had lost faith in the future of the company, but because we knew that a great deal of money and initiative would be called for after the war to maintain the company in the forefront of the industry, and the old board, of which I and my brothers were members, felt, after a period of service so long and so continuous, that others could best supply the fresh energy and initiative, as well as the capital, which was required. That is, the company had either to develop or to lose ground. In our opinion there was no middle course. But our own confidence in the company and in the industry was so great that we supported the change by re-investing every penny of the three million or so of purchase money which we then received in Dunlop Preference Shares, and later on we supplied £1,500,000 of Preference capital required for the Cotton enterprise, also receiving Preference Shares, and it is for that very natural reason that—I think everybody will agree—that I continued to maintain a special interest in the fortunes of the Preference shareholders of this company. Indeed, I would like to take this opportunity to make a suggestion to the Committee which is about to be appointed, that the Preference shareholders, representing one-fourth of the capital of this company, should have the privilege of being represented by one member. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, the original Dunlop Pool did not seek or desire to control the direction of this company. By mutual agreement they nominated three directors, who were acceptable and helpful to the board. But later on the Dunlop Pool was reformed, and then, for the first time, it asked for, and obtained, full control of the direction and the management of the company for the Ordinary shareholders. It was put to us of the old board by Mr. Ormrod that the holders of the Preference Shares—and as he is going to speak on this subject in Manchester in a few days' time, I am going to give him the opportunity of confirming what I say—it was put to us by Mr. Ormrod that the holders of the Preference Shares were entitled to a preferential interest in the company, no more and no less, and that the company must thereforth be directed by those who held the overwhelming majority of the Ordinary Shares. That view I do not quarrel with. It was the natural one for the Ordinary shareholders to take.

THE NEW POLICY.

It was one of these cases in which "might" and "right" went hand-in-hand, and, as requested, I and my brothers—my brother, the Vice-President, and the other ex-officio member of the board—I and my brother stood aside: we cancelled our old executive positions and agreements with the company, and accepted our present ex-officio and rather nominal positions, together with agreements with the company, and accepted as a compliment and a recognition of the years' work our present ex-officio and rather nominal positions in the company, which are unremunerated under the articles, and in exchange for our agreements we accepted agreements which left it to the option of the company as to how much or how little they should make use of our services. Now, the company, or the Ordinary shareholders, or the people who demanded these changes, may have thought they were doing something quite in the interests of this company. They paid for the commutation of the agreement a less sum of money than they would have paid had the agreements continued, but the value to the company was not the less represented by the amount paid in commutation or the salaries now paid to us as advisers to the company, but was due to the fact that, with the agreements, they scrapped the old policy of this company. If they had only maintained that policy with a reasonable amount of prudence we would not have been considering these figures to-day. (Hear, hear.) In the old days we limited ourselves most strictly and most carefully upon such quotations as the buying forward of raw materials, and we did not consider that we were justified in taking speculative advantages however attractive they might appear, because we knew it was our duty to put before the shareholders of the Company progressive and steady results, rather than to seek to make enormous profits by methods which are outside the ordinary prudent proceedings in the management of a company. Now I want to say further that although these arrangements resulted in our practical withdrawal from the Council of the Company for 18 months or so in 1919 and 1920, neither my brother and myself nevertheless throughout that period—we and our friends and those associated with us, remained the largest investors in the Company, and continued to support the Company with all its subsequent capital issues, as our faith in the Company under Mr. Ormrod's chairmanship, had never diminished. I want to make it clear that Mr. Ormrod nor anyone else has any ground for complaint that they did not receive the fullest and most loyal consideration when they took over the reins of office of this Company, from the members of the old Board. Now, when the Pool took charge of affairs early in 1920, they thought it wise to administer the Company upon a new system—that is by means of specially appointed committees to whom were entrusted the task of framing the Company's policy and carrying it out. It is certainly a question whether these committees did not travel beyond their mandate in these matters, but at all events, we know that their policy was an ambitious one, and as a matter of fact it came within an ace of succeeding.

FORWARD BUYING.

Forward buying on a tremendous scale was embarked upon to meet an anticipated expansion of business which did not take place, and the American subsidiary was launched. Now I understand, in fact I know, that these forward contracts at one time showed a very substantial profit on paper, which might have been partly, if not altogether realised in cash, and had that been done all would have been well, but as events turned out, those contracts showed the disastrous loss which is partly reflected in your balance sheet to-day. The present management of the Company has never—as I mean—has never that I know of—questioned the bona fides of those buying transactions. I myself, when these accounts were presented to the Board within the last week or two, asked most specifically for information with regard to those contracts, and I was assured—and it was only upon this assurance that I assented to the accounts being put forward in this way—I was assured that those contracts had been entered into by the officials of the Company in the regular way, through the regular department of the Company, and that there was no question of their bona fides. That is a matter for the Committee, but that is my position with regard to the contracts, and I believe it is the position of every member of the Board. Now it is generally recognised that a good deal of ill luck as well as ill judgment attached to those contracts, because these profits might have been realised, and as I said before, we in the old days would never have allowed ourselves to take such chances. At the same time it is easy to be wise after the event. We are all here to-day speaking after the event, and much as I deplore the transactions, and heavily as I have lost by the transactions, I do not desire to labour the point unduly, or this aspect of the matter. Those responsible, the members of those committees who have managed the Company, were amongst the largest shareholders of the Company, and I believe they are still amongst the largest shareholders of the Company, and they have paid the penalty of their failure, because they share in our losses to-day.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY.

Now those management committees merged into one although itself to be lulled into a state of false security with regard to the early raising of fresh capital for the American Company. When it was formed money was to be had almost for the asking, but it was dear money, and we may have been obliged to take the responsibility lay thought that by waiting they might obtain it on better terms. The opportunity passed, and no one can now attribute blame for the policy which was consciously failed, and which need not have failed. It was pure lack of foresight which caused it to fail, and it has led us into the difficulties which are our chief troubles to-day. That and other problems have yet to be faced, but personally I have supreme faith in the rubber industry. It is young—it is permanent—it is indispensable—it is expanding, and the Dunlop Company holds, and has always held, in that industry a foremost and most important place, and with the active and prudent management, which the present Board, I think, can confidently claim, it should never lose that place. Whatever satisfaction there may be—and there will be considerable satisfaction—in placing responsibility on the right shoulders, the past, well, that is events passed and undone, and has showed the disastrous loss which is partly reflected in your balance sheet to-day. The present management of the Company has never—as I mean—has never that I know of—questioned the bona fides of those buying transactions.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES.

IRISH STOCK EXCHANGES.

DUBLIN.

IRISH LAND STOCKS HIGHER. BANK STOCK LOWER. RAILS SUPPORTED. DUNLOP SELLERS AT THE CLOSE. DRAPERY SHARES AND ALEX. THOM ISSUES SCARCE. TEXTILES DROOPING.

There was a mildly fluctuating market on 'Change, but with a few definite points of interest in the course of the day's movements. Irish Land Stocks improved, but Bank Stock and Royal Banks both weakened. Guinness issues showed no alteration at the close. City Steam advanced further. Marconi Shares were about ¼ lower. Home Railway Ord. were harder, with Great Southern Ord. and Midland Great Western higher. Dublin United Tram Pref. were still wanted. Parent Tyres were neglected, but closed sellers. Dunlop Rubber Ord. were steady at a further slight set-back. The company's annual meeting of shareholders was held to-day in London, and a circular reached Dublin stating that the late Chairman of the company, Mr. Ormrod, a stockbroker, will address a meeting of private and other shareholders, to be held in Manchester on 15th instant, admittance to be by card, with signature of shareholder. It is rather a pity advantage was not taken of the opportunity provided by the regular annual meeting to give information, for it was during this gentleman's régime that events occurred which have brought wholesale loss on the company and its shareholders, even if it was necessary to supplement that information at the meeting called for five days later. Drapery Shares were good, though the Arnott dividend was unaltered at 8 p.c. per annum, contrary to expectations. Higher prices were bid for Crowe Wilsons and Todd Burns. Tobaccos were firm. Textiles were dull and lower. Alex. Thom and Co. shares and Debs. again advanced.

The Funds again gained in price. War Loan 5 p.c. at 93½ and Local Loans at 58¾ were firm. War Loan 4 p.c. rose ⅜ to 87⅛. Irish Land 2½ p.c. ¼ to 52½, and ditto 3 p.c. ¼ to 67¼. Dublin Corporation Stock at 67 shows no alteration. Consols at the close rose ⅛ to 52⅞.

Banks were occasionally less firm; Bank Stock 1 to 206, and Royals ¼ to 10½. Munster and Leinster repeated 6½, and New Provincials remain ineffectually bid for at 14½, or ¼ over last price.

Dealing in Breweries was confined to Guinness issues. The Ord. repeated 40½, ½, and the Pref. 10½.

The demand for City of Dublin Steam carried the price a further 2 higher to 154. Grand Canal Pref. were a further 2s. 6d. to 80s.

Marconi Ord. fell 1s. to 33s. 6d., 34s., nominally.

Home Rails were better on balance. Great Southern Ord. rose ½ to 69½, but the Guaranteed fell ½ to 67½ for an exceptional lot; while the Debs. repeated 76. Great Northern was supported again at 57. Midland Great Western Ord. improved ½ to 28, and the 4 p.c. Pref. ½ to 43, while the 5 p.c. Pref. were still firm, and Dublin and South-Eastern City Junction Guaranteed changed hands at 55. Dublin United Tram Pref. were bid for at 9 x.d., or ¼ over last marking, but did not offer on at 9.

Dunlop Rubber Ord. opened a few pence lower at 5s. 9d., but later 5s. 10d. was paid, while later still 5s. 7½d. was called after the meeting. Parent Tyres were called sellers, but nothing was done, or even the selling figure stated.

In Drapery issues, Crowe Wilson Ord. were wanted 6d. higher at 20s. 6d., and the Pref. closed also 6d. better round about 17s. Todd Burns Pref. rose 6d. to 19s. Later Ordinary called 65s. to 70s. nominally earlier in the day.

As regards Manufacturing shares, British-American Tobacco rose 4½d. to 61s. 6d., and eased later to 61s. 3d., and Imperial to 51s. 6d. 51s. 10½d. Coats fell ¼d. to 50s. 51s. 10½d. White, Tomkins and Courage opened 1½d. lower at 19s. 9d., and then advanced to 20s. Lever Bros. 7 p.c. Pref. fell ½ to 98½.

Cotton relapsed nearly 1s. to 52s. 3d., 52s. 4d. In Textiles, etc., Alex. Thom and Co. Ord. rose 1s. to 15s., the Pref. 5s. to 50s., and the Debs. a further ½ to 67½.

Oil shares closed firm. Mexican Eagles rose to 79s. 9d., and Shells to 52s. Anglo-Persian fell 6d. 9d., 10d. 9¼, 3d. premium, and then recovered to 12s. 6d. 13s. 1½d., and 13s. 9d. The Pref. were busy at, and slightly under, 1s. 3d. prem., and one time realised 1s. 1½d. prem.

BUSINESS DONE AT ALL SESSIONS.

Consols 52½ 53
5% War Loan (1929-47) 97⅛
4% War Loan (1925-45) 87⅛
2½% Exch. Bonds 102⅛
3½% Treas. Bonds 102⅛
4½% Victory Bonds 102
War Bonds, 1928 102
Do. Do. (3rd Series, Deaft) 1926 102
2½% Land Act. (52½) 52½
3% Land Act. 67¼
Local Loans (58½) 58½
Dublin Stock 67
Bank Ireland ..... (210) 209
Do. Pref. ..... (10½) *10½
Power Pref. ..... (18½) 18½
City Steam ..... (153) 154
Royal Pref. ..... (77⅛) 80
Marconi ..... (34/9) 33/6b 34/n
G.N. Ord. ..... (57) 57
G.S.W. Ord. ..... (42½) 42½
Do. Guar. ..... (66¾) *67
Do. Deb. ..... (76) 76
M.G.W. Ord. ..... (27½) 28
Do. 4% Pref. ..... (42) *43
Do. 5% Pref. ..... (61) 61
City Dublin Junction 55
(Odd lot.

(Last business done given in parentheses.)

IRISH BANKS RATES.

Discount (changed 21st July) ..... 6 p.c.
Deposit (changed 3rd November) ... 2½ p.c.

BELFAST.

Belfast Stock Exchange was dull again, and few transactions were recorded. War Loan inscribed brought 93½, 93¾, 93½. Registered 93½, 93¾. London City and Midland New Shares slightly better at 9⅛. London County, Westminster repeated 15¾. Coats Ord. lower at 50 10½d. English Sewing Cotton Ord. declined 3d. to 32s. 6d. Inglis and Co. Ord. repeated 36s. Dunville steady at 11. British-American Tobacco Ord. repeated 61s. 6d. Imperial 51s. 6d. Imperial Tobacco Co. steady at 51s. 9d. Bryant and May Ord. unchanged at 32s. Dunlop Rubber weak at 5s. 10½d.-5s. 9d. Mexican Eagles 79s. 9d. Anglo-Persian Oil Ord. 15s. extra premium, also 13s. 1½d. do., New Pref. 1s. 1½d. extra premium. Coats 6 p.c. Pref. brought 10½.

INSURANCE SHARES.

BUSINESS DONE IN LONDON.—Alliance, 10½; do. New, 11½; Atlas, 13½, 14¼, 14; City Equitable 6 p.c. Pref., 10/- dis.; do. 8 p.c. Pref., 2/6, 4/6, 5/-, 5/6, 6/-; Commercial Union, 30½, 29¾, 30, 29¾, 30; Eagle Star, 23½, 24, 24¼, 24½, 24⅝, 24½, 24⅝, 24½; First National, 15/3 dis.; Guardian, 37½, 38; Hand in Hand, 3½; Imperial and Edinburgh Reinsurance, 5/- dis.; Phoenix, 27½; Prudential, 10¾, 11; Royal Exchange, 360, 55, 8, 60, 56, 8; Scottish Union, 5¼; Sun Insurance Office, 7½; United British, 26/6, 8/-; World Auxiliary, 12/-, 11/6, 11/-, 9d., 10½d.; Yorkshire, 8½.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

KEEN DEMAND FOR INVESTMENTS.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT AND THE "FINANCIAL NEWS" OF TO-DAY.)

The continued plethora of money is creating considerable competition among discount houses and similar financial institutions in finding temporary monetary accommodation, and this is reflected in the further keen demand for all short-dated securities. While the longer-term Government Securities were still in steady demand, fluctuations were confined to narrow limits, and there was an absence of any feature of outstanding interest.

LONDON STOCKS CONTINUE CHEERFUL.

VOLUME OF BUSINESS LARGER.

On the Stock market yesterday the tone continued cheerful, and there was a slightly larger volume of business, more particularly in the Industrial, Oils, and South African departments. The gilt-edged market was scarcely so firm, though the close was steady. Consols were unchanged, as was the 5 p.c. War Loan. The Funding Loan fell ¼ to 79½.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES were dull. Among the changes were a fall of ½ to 52 in Brazil 4 and a similar decline in Mexican 5. Japan 4½ p.c. rose 1 to 103 and Portuguese 1 to 25.

HOME RAILS were quiet and rather uncertain. Great Northern Pref. rose ¼ to 51 and Metropolitan 1 to 51. Brighton A rose ¼ to 44¾ and Great Central ¼ to 6. Underground Electric Bonds fell 3 to 73½ and the Ord. ¼ to 1⅜. Districts also fell ¼ to 23¾ and Great Eastern ¼ to 22⅝.

"Canpas" were unchanged with Grand Trunks in COLONIAL RAILWAYS, but Argentines were very firm. "B.A.G.S." at 64, rose 2¼; Pacifics, at 40, rose 1; Westerns, at 97½, rose ¼, and Central, at 55, rose ¼. Rio Janeiro improved 1 to 113 and United of Havana 2 to 54. Mexican 8 p.c. fell 1 to 35.

INDUSTRIALS STEADY.

Movements were for the most part unimportant. Dunlops gave way on the meeting, but in the Tobacco group, Imperials had a firm appearance following the publication of the report. Courtaulds further advanced in anticipation of the dividend, other textiles ruling fairly steady. Cook, Son, and Co. kept steady on the appearance of the figures for the year. Among Foodstuffs, Home and Colonials again improved. Hudsons Bay were firm. Businesses in the Land group. Vickers slipped back in the Iron and Steel list. Furness Withys were dull among Shipping shares. P. and O. Def. had a steadier appearance. Insurance shares continued to sag, but Banking descriptions showed several improvements. Marconis and the Pref. fell back among Wireless descriptions.

SMALL MINES.

In the Mining market business was on a small scale, but notwithstanding the slackness of public interest, and the continued anxiety regarding the Labour position on the Rand, Kaffirs kept quite strong. Many of the leaders were being quietly picked up. The price of gold remained unaltered at 85s. 1d. per oz. Closing prices:—

SOUTH AFRICAN.

Am-Am. Corp.	1-1⅛	Modder(Van)	3-3⅛
Ass. Finsel	1-1⅛	Modder B.	15-15⅛
Bantjes	1-1⅛	Modder Deep	12-12⅛
Central Mining	4⅝-4¾	Modder East	8-8⅛
Cent. Mining	23⅛-¼	Modder Rust	5-5⅛
Cons. Main	1-1⅛	Main Reef	1-1⅛
Cons. Gold	1-1⅛	Nourse Mines	3⅞-4
Cons. Langlaagte	1-1⅛	Rand Mines (B)	1-1⅛
Cons. Main Reef	1-1⅛	Rand Selection	1-1⅛
Con. Selec. (10/-)	1/0-1/2	do. Central	1/0-1/0
Crown Mines (10/-)	1⅝-1¾	Robs'n Dp.	1⅞-2
De Beers Mining	1⅝-1¾	Rose Deep	7/6-8/0
E. R. Prop.	4⅝-5⅜	S.A. Gold Trust	1-1⅛
Geduld	2⅝-2¾	Springs Mines	1½-2
General Mining	2⅝-2¾	Stan. & Pr.	1-1⅛
Geduld Mines	1-1⅛	Ty'n Cons. (15/-)	14-14⅝
Geldenhuis Deep	1-1⅛	Union Corp. (10/-)	14-14⅝
Johannesb'g Con.	7/7-7/9	Union Corp. (2nd)	14-14⅝
Knight Cent.	4⅜-4⅝	Vereeniging	14-14⅝
Knight Estates	1-1⅛	Village Deep	8/2-8/4
Langlaagte Est.	1-1⅛	West'n Areas	2⅝-2¾
Meyer & Charlton	1-1⅛		

RHODESIAN.

Bush Ex.	7/6-7/9	R. Rhod. Hldgs.	4/8-5/0
Bush & Meier	2⅝-2¾	Rhodesia Ry.	1/0-1/0
Char. B.S.A.	1/6-1/7	Tanganyika	2-2⅛
Falcon	2/6-2/9	Vic. Falls Or.	1/0-1/0
Gaths Gold	2/6-2/9	do. Def.	1/0-1/0
Global P.C.	1/6-1/7	Wankie Coll.	1/0-1/0
Globe & P.	1/6-1/7	Zambesia	2⅝-2¾
G. Fielding	1-1⅛		

DIAMOND.

DeBeers (£2)	10⅛-⅜	N. Vel River	4-4⅛
do. Pref.	9⅛-¼	Premier	4⅛-4¼
Jagersfontein	2⅞-3	Premier D.	4⅛-4¼

TIN.

Anglo-Con.	10/9-11/3	Nigerian (5/-)	1/6-2/0
Aramaya Mines	1⅝-1¾	Pahang (10/-)	1/6-2/0
East Pool (5/-)	2/6-3/0	Rambutan	1-1⅛
Gopeng	11⅝-¾	Rezang	1⅛-1⅜
Idris	1-1⅛	Siamese	1⅛-1⅜
Kramat Pulai	1⅜-1⅝	Tronoh	1⅞-2⅛
Malayan T. D.	1⅝-1⅞		
Naraguta	1-1⅛		

WEST AFRICAN.

Ashanti (5/-)	12/6-13/0	Obuasi	10/0-11/0
Falconbridge	15-15⅛	Taquah Esplor.	4/6-5/0
Gold Coast Am.	13/6-14/6		

AUSTRALIAN.

Amal. Zinc	1⅛-1⅜	G. Boulder (2/-)	2/6-3/0
Brit. Broken Hill	1⅛-1⅜	Kalgurli	18-19
Brit. Broken Hill	1⅛-1⅜	North Kalgurli	1⅛-1⅜
B. Hill Sh. (New)	1⅛-1⅜	Sulphide Or.	1⅛-1⅜
B. Hill Block 14	1⅛-1⅜	Zinc Or. (10/-)	1⅛-1⅜
Broken Hill Prop.	1⅛-1⅜	do. Pref.	1⅛-1⅜

COPPER.

Arizona (5/-)	3⅛-⅜	Mount Lyell	1⅛-1⅜
Mx. Elliott (£5)	7⅛-7½	Namaqua	1⅛-1⅜
Mt. Morgan	11/3-12/3	Tanganyika	2⅝-2¾

RUSSIAN.

Rus-Asia Con.	9/3-10/3	Siberian Props	1⅛-1⅜
Russian Min.	3/6-4/0	Spassky	1⅛-1⅜

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mysore (10/-)	18/6-19/6		
Mysore Gold	1⅛-1⅜		
Rhodesian Anglo	1⅛-1⅜		
Sungei Besi	1⅛-1⅜		
Tronoh	1⅞-2⅛		

BUSINESS DONE.

Brakpan—£4⅛ 15/- 15/6 16/- 16/3 16/6 17/- 17/3 17/6 18/- 18/3 18/6 19/- 19/3 19/6 20/- 20/3 20/6 21/- 21/3 21/6 22/- 22/3 22/6 23/- 23/3 23/6 24/- Crown Mines—31/6 East Rand Prop.—3/3, 3/6 10½d., 7½d. Geduld—5/6, 5/9 10½d., 11/- Gen. Mining—2/6, 2/9 10½d., 3/- Johannesburg Consolidated—1/7, 1/9 10½d., 2/- Langlaagte—11/6, 12/- Modderfontein—1/4, 1/6 9d., 2/3 Rose Deep—11/6 Rustenburg Platinum—3/3 Simmer and Jack—2/6, 2/9 10½d., 3/- Springs Mines—2/6, 2/9 10½d., 3/- Union Corporation—16/3, 16/6 Village Deep—8/-, 8/3. (*Exceptional bargain at special price.)

RUBBER SHARES HOPELESS.

The Rubber Share market was devoid of interest. Damansara fell in. 6d. to 10s. 3d., otherwise there was nothing to record. The price of raw rubber fell to 8½d. per lb. Closing prices:—

Anglo-Dutch	2½-3⅛	Moorim	1⅛-1⅜
Anglo-Java	1⅛-1⅜	Mooply Valley	1⅛-1⅜
Anglo-Malay	1⅛-1⅜	Mysore	1⅛-1⅜
Anglo-Sum	2⅞-3	P.P.K.(Ord.)	1⅛-1⅜
Bagan Datoh	1⅛-1⅜	Pataling Para	1⅛-1⅜
Bakap	1⅛-1⅜	Palabong	14/16⅛
Bata Caves	16/16⅛	Perak	17/8
Batu Arang	1⅛-1⅜	Pondok	1⅛-1⅜
Batu Caves	1⅛

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.'S SALES AT 110 GRAFTON STREET.

KILLAKEE ESTATE, RATHFARNHAM, COUNTY DUBLIN.

BY INSTRUCTIONS OF THE HON. HAMON MASSY.

COMPRISING IN ALL ABOUT 1,100 ACRES, HELD IN FEE-SIMPLE, FREE OF RENT FOR EVER,

IN ONE OR MORE LOTS (IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE TREATY).

G. M. MEARES, SOLICITOR HAVING CARRIAGE OF SALE, 16 MOLESWORTH STREET, DUBLIN.

TUESDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY. SIDMONTON COTTAGE, NOVARA AV., BRAY.

DETACHED. Lounge hall, three rooms, kitchen (new range), scullery and pantries on ground floor. Upstairs two bedrooms, bathroom (with modern bath, wash-hand basin, and w.c.); electric light and gas; outside w.c. and coal cellar. POSSESSION TO PURCHASER. Lease 200 years from 29th September, 1894 at the yearly rent of £5 H. V. BANTRY WHITE, Solicitor, 40 Westland Row.

FURNITURE SALES.

CATALOGUES NOW READY. PRICE 2/6 EACH.

SALE TUESDAY NEXT AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

"WILTON HOUSE," MERRION ROAD.

JAMES H. NORTH AND CO., HAVING SOLD THE RESIDENCE AND DEMESNE, ARE FURTHER INSTRUCTED TO SELL

THE HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ORIENTAL, ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL PORCELAIN, WATERFORD GLASS, SILVER AND PLATED WARE;

ALSO ANTIQUE FURNITURE,

Comprising: EXAMPLES OF CHIPPENDALE, SHERATON, ADAMS, &c.; also SPECIMENS OF LOUIS, BOULE, and FRENCH EMPIRE; Cabinet Gramophone and Records; SCHIEDMAYER UPRIGHT GRAND PIANOFORTE, in Ebonised Case; GRANDFATHER, FRENCH EMPIRE, BOULE, MARQUETRY INLAID, and VALUABLE CHIMING CLOCKS;

OIL PAINTINGS, OLD COLOURED ENGRAVINGS, AFTER MORLAND, AND OTHERS BY EMINENT ENGRAVERS;

TOGETHER WITH ALL THE USUAL FURNISHINGS, ALSO, THE IMPORTANT OUTDOOR EFFECTS.

ON AN EARLY DATE:

10 OAKLEY ROAD, RANELAGH.

BY INSTRUCTIONS OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MRS. I. M. BRUNSKILL.

THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, PIANO, &c.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE—MRS. MARY JOSEPHINE MARTIN, DECEASED.

12 FITZWILLIAM PLACE.

SALE TUESDAY, 7TH MARCH, LEASEHOLD INTEREST AND HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS.

NO. 12 FITZWILLIAM PLACE occupies a choice residential position, is in perfect order, and contains: First reception rooms, nine bedrooms, bathroom (with hot and cold water), butler's pantry, kitchen; with close range; servant's room, etc.; electric light throughout, telephone, Very water; kitchen, with close range; servant's room, etc.; electric light throughout, telephone, Very water; garden at rear, stable and garage. Held under lease for 100 years from 29th September, 1876, subject to an £1000 per annum.

THE FURNITURE includes attractive specimens of antique and modern manufacture, and embraces the appointments of the entire household of a lover of good taste, a lengthy grand piano, by Blüthner; a choice collection of valuable oil paintings and watercolours, by Walter Osborne, George Russell, Rose and Mary Barton, Bingham McGuinness, and others; silver and plated ware, a small library of valuable books, china, and bric-a-brac, including a Dresden dinner service. Full details in future advertisements.

Messrs. J. and T. FITZGERALD, Solicitors, 20 St. Andrew street.

JAMES H. NORTH & Co., AUCTIONEERS 110 GRAFTON STREET.

MacARTHUR & CO.'S SALES.

PROPERTY AUCTION, FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1922.

118 BOTANIC ROAD (JUST PAST LINDSAY ROAD, GLASNEVIN, AND ON MAIN TRAM LINE). Neat modern two-storeyed Residence, with bay windows, and containing sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen (with close range), 4 large and airy bedrooms, bath-room, linen closet, and lavatories; having railed plot in front and good garden in rear; together with all Blinds, Carpets, Linolavatories; having rail